ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,930—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

SHIPPING.

ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,

F. I. C., F. C. S.

OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "PESHAWUR."

THE EXTRA STEAMER "PESHAWUR" is EXPECTED to ARRIVE about noon on MONDAY, 19th Instant, and Passengers and Baggage will be landed at the VICTORIA DOCK.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th Dec.
B.I.	SUTLEJ	2205	800	W.D.G.Worcester	31st Dec. 1892.
†*	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.I.	VALETTA	6919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
B.I.	PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th ,,
B.I.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.	M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.I.	ROME	5845	1210	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex.	M. PESHAWUR	3027	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
					Saturday.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	3913	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.I.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

28th Dec. 11th Jan. 24th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Milis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,400	650	8th Jan.

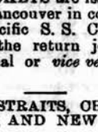
Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 8, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th January, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

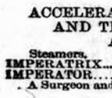
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Londons, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 21st December, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 24th December, 10 a.m. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Fuereh in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 25th December, 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

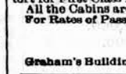
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 tons, on the 22nd December, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th December, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers a the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naple, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security. DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

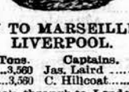
CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer CITY OF VENICE, 3,207 Tons, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on or about 2nd January, 1893. The Cabins are on deck amidships and each contains 2 Berths, Punkhas, and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried.

This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th. Dec. 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	28th Dec
ARABIA	3,560	C. Hillcoat	14th Jan.'93

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

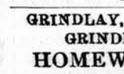
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 16, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOADED SHOT CARTRIDGES,

Loaded according to instructions given in the Field.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Eley's Brown Nos. 10, 14 and 16 gauge, per 100	8 4	9 4
Eley's Brown Nos. 10, 14 and 16 gauge, per 1,000	77 0	86 0
Eley's Blue No. 12 per 100	9 4	10 4
Do. do. do. per 100	87 0	96 0
Do. Green Nos. 12 and 20, per 100	10 0	11 4
Do, do. do. per 1,000	94 0	105 0

Loaded with Schultz's Powder, As. 8 per 100 extra.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENT'S COLLARS.

FOR SHAPES.

UP TO DATE.

THE BEST QUALITY, FOUR FOLD.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HAVE ON VIEW AN UNUSUALLY FINE SELECTION OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

COMPRISING

JEWELLERY

Of all Descriptions on the most Novel and Tasteful Designs,

AND

ELECTRO-PLATE,

Including all the Novelties of the Season.

NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS, TOYS,

AND

NOVELTIES IN ZYLONITE,

And a large variety of other articles, all selected as appropriate Gifts for the

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR SEASONS.

All the above are to be seen in the Company's Show Rooms at Bombay, and all who can are recommended to pay them a visit before ordering elsewhere.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & Co.'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.	By far the most agreeable and efficient dressing for the Hair extant. Under its use the growth progresses with vigour, and the scalp preserves its "tone" and health.	EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.	Prevents the accumulation of Scurf, and keeps the head cool. Used in conjunction with our Hair Douche, its effects are prompt in strengthening the growth of the Hair.
Dealers in		*with*	
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.	The most delightful of all Preparations for the Teeth. A few drops on a wet Tooth-Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder and produces perfect purity of the mouth.	EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE.	In Constipation there is no safer remedy than this Saline. In skin complaints, boils, &c., resulting from impure blood the gentle action of repeated doses restores the fluids to a state of health.
all Goods		*Medicine*	
SPECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.	Very efficacious in Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, &c., its effects are immediate in loosening and expelling phlegm. It has recently acquired a very high reputation in England.	KEMP'S PELLICULINE.	Invaluable Toilet preparations. A "Powder" soluble and non-irritating for all purposes of the Toilet, and a "Cream" emollient, and soothing for all kinds of skin irritation. They are household necessities that should be always at hand.
connected		*and Pharmacy.*	
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.	Prepared by Liebig's process, very superior in flavour, and more grateful to invalids and children than extracts of meat. Given daily a remarkable change is produced in those who lose flesh during the hot weather.	KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.	This is regarded throughout large districts of the Presidency as an infallible standby, and our own experience convinces us that it is not surpassed by any other remedy. Directions in English, Marathi and Urdu.

SEE OUR RETAIL CATALOGUE—POST FREE—FOR MANY OTHER "READY TO HAND" HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

THE ABOVE ARE PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.

EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.

RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.

FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100

"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.

BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.

TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.

TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.

CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

WE are now making a SPECIAL SHOW of the following GOODS JUST RECEIVED from London and Paris:—

NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR DAY WEAR,
NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR EVENING WEAR.
NEW SILKS.
NEW MILLINERY, NEW STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
NEW LACES.
NEW MANTLES AND CLOAKS,
NEW SUNSHADES,
NEW GLOVES,
NEW VELVETS AND RIBBONS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW LINGERIE.

EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

THE S. S. "ALTONOWER" is expected to ARRIVE on or about the 15th inst. from LONDON via KURRACHEE, with a GENERAL CARGO and will commence DISCHARGING immediately in the PORT TRUST WET DOCKS. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight, and take delivery of their Goods without delay.

All Claims for damage must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed, and all claims must be presented prior to the Steamer's Sailing, or they will not be entertained.

Captain CLARK will be present every morning to survey damages, &c.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners of the s. s. "Altonower."
44, Elphinstone Circle.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 90 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 52.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપળલા રોકમાહમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY,
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
FOR PRINTING ON SILVER.

	Unmounted. Rs. a.	Mounted. Rs. a.		Unmounted. Rs. a.	Mounted Rs. a.
C. D' Visite	0 3	0 4	10 by 8	0 8	0 10
Cabinet	0 4	0 6	12 by 10	1 0	1 4
½ by 6½	0 6	0 8	15 by 12	1 8	1 12

Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., beg to draw SPECIAL ATTENTION to the following necessary REQUISITES just imported for the Season:—

Christmas Cards, in Great Variety.
Mistletoe and Holly Sprigs and Flags.
Crystallized Fruits.
Californian Fruits.
Dessert Fruit in Syrup.
Do. do. in Brandy.
Candied Peels.
Mince Meat.
Plum Pudding.
Raisins and Currants.
Muscatel Raisins.
Almonds.
Figs, Eleme.
Barcelona Nuts.
Brazil Nuts.
Walnuts.
Cobnuts.
Nut Crackers.
Toffee.
Butterscotch.
Chocolate Cream.
Sweets in Baskets and Boxes.
Crackers, Tom Smith's.
Toys.
Ham, Bacon, and Cheese.
Stilton Cheese in Jars.
Huntley and Palmer's 'Xmas Cakes.
Metz Fruits.
French Sweets.
Oilmanstores of every Description.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Champagne.
Sherry.
Port.
Madeira.
Liqueurs.
Milk Punch.
Whiskey.
Brandy.
Claret.
Hock.
Beer.
Stout.

A LARGE SELECTION OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS FOR ALL AGES.

BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill. **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** POONA:—"Temple House," Camp, and Boothwar Peth, City.

PRESENTS FOR 'XMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

THORPE AND CO.'S SPECIALITIES.

PRETTY RANGE of SILK SCARVES, From Re. 1-8.

CHOICE. SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, From Re. 1-12 each.

SILK MUFFLERS. A LARGE VARIETY, From Rs. 3-8.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. COLORED BORDERS, From Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

FITTED BAGS. A LARGE CHOICE, From Rs. 80.

DRESSING CASES. IMMENSE SELECTION. From Rs. 10-8.

WALKING STICKS. STERLING SILVER MOUNTS. From Rs. 2-8.

SWAGGER CANES. SILVER MOUNTS, From Rs. 2-8.

WALKING STICKS. GROUND ASH AND WANGEES, CROOKS. From Re. 1.

EIDER QUILTS, COVERED SILK, SATIN, &c., &c. From Rs. 25.

TARTAN MAUDS. ALL PURE WOOL, From Rs. 28-8.

RUGS, SPLENDID RANGE. From Rs. 10-8.

COMBINATION RAZOR STROPS, FOR A FINE EDGE. From Rs. 3.

THORPE AND CO.,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

'XMAS! 'XMAS!! 'XMAS!!!

SPLENDID SELECTIONS OF NOVELTIES IN

FANCY GOODS, JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED, GLASSWARE, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, CRACKERS, CONFECTIONERY TOYS, 'XMAS CARDS,

BOLTON & COMPANY,

WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GAIETY THEATRE.
8TH WEEK.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director .....Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
Grand Production of Von Suppe's Opera
BOCCACCIO.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, DEC. 21st & 22nd,
" MISS DECIMA."
(By General Desire.)
FRIDAY THEATRE CLOSED FOR REHEARSAL OF THE PANTOMIME,
" ALADDIN,"
OR THE LAMP, THE SCAMP, AND THE TRAMP.
Which will be produced on a scale of unparalleled Magnificence,
ON SATURDAY, DEC. 24th.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, up to noon of Thursday, the 5th January, 1893, for SUPPLYING a CARGO of about 2,500 Tons of Best South Wales Steam Coal. Shipment on or before 15th February 1893.

Copies of Conditions and other necessary information may be obtained on application in writing or otherwise to the Port Engineer, Manora, during office hours.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. H. CUMMING,
Secretary, Karachi Port Trust.
Karachi, 12th December, 1892.

FANCY BOXES!
FANCY BOXES!!
Filled with FRENCH Confectionery, CHOCOLATE Cream.
From As. 4 to Rs. 3 each.
MORENAS & COMPANY,
ICED CONFECTIONERS.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.
A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN
ENGLISH LAMPS
Has been opened in HORNBY ROW.
LAMPS of all description almost at COST PRICE.
Apply to—
S. R. MISTRY,
Agent for Messrs. Hinks and Son.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DEWJEE RAMJEE JADHOW of Bombay Kamate, contractor, has agreed to mortgage the undermentioned immoveable properties. The properties firstly and secondly described are subject to a mortgage in favour of Mr. MERWANJEE PESTONJEE ENGINEER and NAVAZBAI his wife, and the property thirdly described is subject to a mortgage in favour of Mr. CULLIANJEE RUTTONJEE. All persons other than the mortgagees abovenamed, having any claim against or interest in the same properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 10 days after this date, otherwise the intended mortgage will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of foras land, together with the messuage standing thereon, situate on the south side of and fronting to the Grant Road in the island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 560 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's old No. 546, New No. 14099, and New Survey No. 2-5395, 1-5556, 2-5577, 3-5588, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward Nos. 2389 and 2570, and new Nos. 236, and bounded on the East partly by the property now of Goolbai, widow, partly by the property now of Coombar Khima Raja, partly by the property now of the said Dewjee Ramjee, hereinafter secondly described, and partly by the property lately now of the said Dewjee Ramjee, on the West by the passage belonging to and used in common by the said Dewjee Ramjee and one Hawak Hajee, on the North by the said Grant Road, and on the South by the property of Purshotum Amirchand, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dewjee Ramjee.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, together with the messuage standing thereon, situate on the West side of and fronting to the Trimbuck Parashram Street, in the island and registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 164 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors' old No. 346, and new No. 14091, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes formerly under No. 238, and now under ward No. 2364, and Street No. 140, and bounded on the East by the said Trimbuck Parashram Street, on the West by the property of the said Dewjee Ramjee hereinbefore firstly described, on the North by the property now of Cambar Khema Raja, and on the South by the property now of the said Dewjee Ramjee, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dewjee Ramjee.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of foras freehold land, together with the messuage or house standing thereon, situate in Trimbuck Purushram Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 164 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2365, Street No. 134 and 138, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 546, new No. 14097, old Survey No. 4, new Survey No. 2-5395 to 3-5588, and bounded on the North and West by the property of the said Dewjee Ramjee, on the South by the property of Cullianjee Dewjee Bhanasli, and on the East by the said Trimbuck Purushram Street.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1892.

CHALK, WALKER, AND SMETHAM,
Solicitors, High Court.

'XMAS CARDS!
'XMAS CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!!
In Great Variety.
From As. 2 to Rs. 10 each.
MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	Per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3 12	"
COQUETAS	" 3 8	"

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.
FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4 0	Per 100
" 2	" 3 12	"

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.
MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS"
Very Choice.
"SEMIRAMIS"
(The GENUINE Brand.)
HIGH CLASS CIGARS,
REAL HAVANNAHS, &c., &c.
Special List on Application.
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BUTTERSCOTCH, ASSORTED TOFFEE,
And
TURKISH DELIGHT,
From As. 4 to As. 8 per Packet.
MORENAS & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ASIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 17th December, 1892.

'XMAS TREE LANTERNS!
'XMAS TREE LANTERNS!!
From As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against, or BEING INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late RICHARD HENESSEY, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan & Co., are requested TO SUBMIT the same to the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no Claims will be entertained and the estate will be realized.

E. G. CLARIDGE,
Marine Street,
Sole Executor of the late R. Henessey.

JUST RECEIVED, PER S.S. LA SEYNE,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY,
From As. 12 to Rs. 4 per lb.
MORENAS & Co.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

"AT the instance of some of the Shareholders of the Corporation, a Notice of a Resolution will be brought before the GENERAL MEETING for disposal, having reference to the question of appealing to the Privy Council against the recent decision of the High Court of Appeal of Bombay in the Suit brought against the Corporation by Frederick Yorke Smith, Esq. A copy of the Notice of the Resolution can be seen on application at the Office of the Corporation."

In the matter of the last Will and Testament and Codicils of SHA JAVERCHAND KARRAMCHAND, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

PURSUANT to "The Probate and Administration Act, 1881" and to "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of SHA JAVERCHAND KURRUMCHAND, the deceased abovenamed, who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 8th Day of September, 1891, and Probate of whose last will and testament with two Codicils annexed was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FAKIRCHAND PREMCHAND and GULABCHAND MOTICHAND, the surviving Executors therein named, are hereby required to send in full particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executors at their offices, Nos. 5 and 6, Sirdar Gunj, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 4th day of January next ensuing, and notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said JAVERCHAND KURRUMCHAND, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had Notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 19th Day of December 1892.

EDGELOW & GULABCHAND,
Solicitors of the said Executors.

JUST UNPACKED.
Ham, Bacon, As. 14 per lb.
Double Gloster Cheese, As. 14 per lb. on Cut.
Stilton Cheese, Re. 1-10 per lb. in Tin.
Dutch Cheese, As. 12 per lb.
Chedder Cheese, As. 12 per lb.
Cooked Ham, Rs. 2 per lb.
MORENAS & COMPANY,
15, MEDOWS STREET.

CRYSTALLIZED FRENCH FRUITS.
Apricot. Greengage.
Cherries. Pears.
Mixed.
Re. 1-12 per lb.
FANCY BOXES FILLED WITH CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
Rs. 2-0, Re. 1-4, Re. 0-12 each.
FRENCH FRUITS IN NOYEAU.

	Small Bottle. Rs. a.
Raspberry	1 4
Apricot	1 4
Peaches	1 4
Strawberry	1 4

JUST UNPACKED,
FRENCH FRUITS IN SYRUP.

	Large Bottle. Rs. a.	Small Bottle Rs. a.
Raspberry	2 12	1 8
Apricot	2 12	1 8
Peaches	2 12	1 8
Strawberry	2 12	1 8

MORENAS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET.

'XMAS CAKES! 'XMAS CAKES!!

Plain	Rs. 0 12	per lb.
Ornamental	" 1 6	"

MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.
FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish New and Second-hand Carriages, by well-known Makers, of every description, such as Cane-shaped Landous, with Patent Hoods, Cee and Under-Spring Victorias, Elliptic Spring Victorias, Half Cee Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, and a Cabriolette, Sets of Four-in-Hand and Double Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also the Property of Hon'ble Sir RAYMOND WEST, gone Home.

A Second-hand English-built Barouche, in very good order, by Windover. Price Rs. 800. And a Second-hand Circular Fronted Brougham, Price Rs. 300.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpooely,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Beehive," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and open carved teakwood and English-made mahogany and walnutwood household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, very and some large size pier glasses, and sideboard, handsome 18 and 24 lights hanging chandeliers, a handsome strong English-built office brougham by "Kesterton," a powerful bay Arab horse, a strong-built victoria in very good order, a handsome strong English built Landau by "Windower," suitable for a single horse, rich marble tables, the property of Messrs. M. & J. HUSSAINEE KHARAS.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, December 19, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
11 " " dhooties.
2 cases white striped mulls.
2 " colored prints.
9 " lemon cambrics.

On account of the concerned—
10 bales grey dhoties.
On account of the concerned,
Ex Rome.
H A L 6613—1 case Accordeons.
" 6614—1 case Violins.
Ex Ocampo.
J H 6309-10—2 cases Accordeons.

AUCTION SALE of old and unserviceable materials and stores at the G. I. P. Railway Stores, Parel.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable material and stores consisting of packing cases, wooden crates, hogsheads casks, kegs, iron cans and drums, India Rubber and leather cuttings, galvanized iron telegraph-wire, C. I. Brackets, Insulators, broken glass, lamps, furniture, cotton and woollen cloth cuttings, scrap iron cast, steel bars and files, zinc lining from packing cases, &c., &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, December 19, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 D. B. C. F. gun in case.
25 barrels boiler composition.
8 " Engine oil.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Hajee Adum Latif.

H A L 1, 2, 11, 40, 4 cases toys.

On account and at the risk of Esoofally Esmaljee.

E E—T W—43 bundles gas tubes, 4, 3 and 1 inch.

By order of the Administrator General the effects of the late Dr. J. A. DeSouza, consisting of writing table, benches, chairs, dispensary cupboard, table teapoy, couches, microscope, medicine bottles, scales, mortar and pestal, 4 books, gold hunting watch, diamond ring, &c.

The effects of the late Captain John Thomas Cronin, consisting of gold studs and links, tiger claw earrings and brooch pins, &c.

By order of Mr. Dossabhoy Hormusjee Mistry and on account and at the risk of Gungadhur Shewshunker.

2 Sapphire bracelets, 1 ruby and pearl bracelet, 1 brilliant ear stud, 2 Ruby rings and 1 gold locket set with diamonds.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light and neat victoria.
1 strong second hand double seated brougham.
1 light dog cart.
1 strong serviceable mail phaeton.
1 strong serviceable open carriage with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness.
1 Jafferabad cow advanced in calf, a good milker.
1 heifer, half English.
1 heifer good bred Surattee.
1 high-wheeled dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JAIL ROAD CROSS LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Thacker Vassonjee Vallubdass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Parashram Rukhamajee Gavani, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of February, 1891—

All that the undivided moiety or half share in all that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Jail Road Cross Lane, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 510 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2426 and Street Nos. 7 and 11, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west partly by the house of Sonbai and partly by the house of Ramji Valji, on the north partly by the house of Dorabjee Nusserwanjee and partly by the house of Bhaloo Bothabhoy, and on the south partly by the house of Khoja Damji Somji and partly by the house of Goolambux.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE CHINCH BUNDER ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Dagdoo Ganoojee Goonjal and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Vithal Gannoo Powar and his minor son Tookaram Vithal by his father and guardian the said Vithal Gannoo in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of June, 1880, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazundaree ground, belonging to Jallbhoy Ardaseer Pett, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at Chinch Bunder Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants assessed by the Municipality under B ward No. 1226, and street No. 14 and 15 containing by admeasurement 56 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house of Chimabai, on the west by the property of Haghow Walljee, on the north by the property of Yesoo Mistry, and on the south by the property of HIRAJEE BOODAJEE.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ARTHUR ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 31st day of December, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Jan Mahomed Ebrahim and Joosub Ebrahim, the latter a minor under the age of 18 years by his natural mother and guardian Rookhiabai, widow of Ebrahim Hajee Ahmed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of April 1892, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 30th day of May 1892, the right, title, and interest of the mortgagors in the undermentioned property under a deed of mortgage, dated the 26th day of August, 1891, and made between Hajee Fateh Mahomed Rahimtoola of the one part and the mortgagors of the other part.

All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Arthur Road, in the registration district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 11½ kathies, equivalent to 505 square yards, together with the building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 7307, and Street No. 167, and bounded on the east by the fazundaree ground, on the west by the fazundaree ground, on the north by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and on the south by the fazundaree ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, December 19, 1892.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.

In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.

ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.
ધી બોમ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.
धी बॉम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 22nd December, 1892, at 3 O'clock in the Afternoon for the following purposes:—

I.—To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 8th December 1892.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

LOOK HERE!

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa, and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto:—

"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazaar," Calcutta.
"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Bolitim Indiano," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
"Week's News," Allahabad.

SAMUEL FOBLER.
Oomercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 304 OF 1887.

CASSILAL MEETALALAL, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing on Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

MADHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, formerly of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, now residing at Nandode, a place in Rewa Kantha, and JUGGONNATH MADHOWRAO, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixteenth Day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and the order dated the Twenty-first June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the Undermentioned immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before the Court House, this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Cassilal Mithalal and of the abovenamed Defendants Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

FIRSTLY.—All that Bhatan Village, called Valnai, together with the Bungalow or dwelling-house and the Garden forming compound thereof, and all other lands situate in the said village, and now in the occupation of the said Defendants Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, situate in the Mallar District, in the Registration sub-district of Salsette Zillah, Tannah and bounded on the East by the markations of the Town of Mallar, on the West by the Mallowny Village, on the western bank of the water-course running from the Kandowly River, and on the North and South by the markation of the Town of Mallar, which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagur, and other cultivators, and are now in that of the plaintiff Cassilal Mithalal and his tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that land in Village, called Walwan, together with the Cart, Mango, and other trees standing thereon, situate in the Mallar District, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette Zillah, Tannah, bounded on the East by two Nooks appertaining to the said village of Wadwan, and the village of Ankeorlai respectively, running East and West from the top of Hillock situate on the East of an orchard, called Dharam Bag situate in a Northerly direction with the land marks of Kusha Mallar, on the West and South by the landsmarks of Kusha Mallar, and on the North by a Cattle Passage or Gowan, which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nasserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagur and are now in that of the Plaintiff Cassilal Mithalal and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhai and Jamsedji, Attorneys for the said Plaintiff, No. 15, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated 24th day of October, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

SCARLET, White, Grey and Brown, all sizes and qualities, suitable for Household use, and for Servants, Horses and Coolies.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST, EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam, Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
RESERVE FUND £223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman. (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
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EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
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Head Office.....3, PRINCES STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.... THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £150,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.
LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe cust

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Movement against Parsee Marriage Money, Meeting, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-15 p.m.
Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. City of Wakefield and Hoogly entered the dock on Saturday and the s. s. Tungue left it on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Asia entered, and the s. s. Ganges left the dock on Saturday.

AYER'S INDIAN ALMANAC.—Messrs. Bode and Sons, the local agents for Dr. J. O. Ayer, have issued their annual almanac, which is full of useful information.

DANCE AT THE B. B. INSTITUTE.—On Friday evening a quadrille party was given at the above Institute at Parel. The hall was tastefully decorated, and the floor and music were all that could be desired.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—On Friday afternoon whilst Ganoo Morar, a Hindu lad, about ten years of age, was passing along the Colaba Causeway, he was bitten by a dog, belonging to Mrs. Winckler. The lad was taken by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—P. J. De Souza, living at Cavel, has made a report to the police that his house was broken into sometime last week during his absence from Bombay, and property, valued at Rs. 148, stolen from a cupboard, which was forced open.

BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Bombay East Indian Association begs to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 30, contributed by his Excellency Lord Harris towards the support of the schools established by the Association, and to tender to his Lordship its warmest thanks for this liberal donation.

JUVENILE PICK-POCKETS.—At the Esplanade Police Courts on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Inspector Gray charged Buchoo Babamea, Suleman Noor Mahomed, Rahimtoola Suleman, and Halia Abba, aged 12, 14, 12, and 13 years respectively, with theft of a purse, which contained about Rs. 3. The complainant, an aged man, named Sumboo Manajee, stated that while he was walking from the Cheera Bazaar to Pydhownie, Nos. 3 and 4 pushed him while the other two endeavoured to engage his attention in front. On feeling his pocket he found he had been relieved of his purse. Other evidence in the case showed that the young culprits were in league with a lad of seventeen, named Ali Mahomed, who refrained from joining them. No. 2 threw away the empty purse, and after treating his companions to sweetmeats, engaged a rickshaw, in which they went to Mahim, where they were arrested by the police. The Magistrate charged the first accused with theft, and the rest with abetment. His Worship committed the first accused to the Reformatory for two years, and the second for three years. The others were detained in custody for one day, and discharged.

ST. AGNES' SCHOOL, BANDORA.—Last Thursday evening the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the above school took place in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who responded to the invitations issued by Mr. Robert Conseicao. The Very Rev. Allseits, S.J., of St. Stanislaus' Institution, presided on the occasion. After a very interesting and amusing programme was gone through, the secretary read the annual report which stated that there were 29 children on the rolls, of whom 16 were girls and 13 boys; and that the attendance of both the boys and girls was regular with a few exception. After the distribution of prizes, Mr. Emanuel Pereira addressed the assembly and commented at length on the bounty and indefatigable exertions of Mr. D. J. D'Monte in keeping up the school. Mr. Pereira having concluded, Rev. Allseits addressed the meeting. He congratulated the little ones on their success, and urged on the parents to send their children regularly to school. He likewise asked them to bear in mind that a child's school-life must go hand in hand with its home. After according thanks to all interested in the welfare of the school the rev. gentleman resumed his seat amidst applause. Mr. D. J. D'Monte having thanked the assembly present, the proceedings terminated.

PARSEE MARRIAGE DOWER.—Among the social and religious reforms advocated and introduced by the exertions of Mr. Kaikushro Navrojee Kabrajee in the Parsee community, the question of dowry at the time of marriage demanded by the bridegroom from the bride or her parents, has for some months past engaged serious attention. In order to elicit the general opinion of the Parsees, Mr. Kabrajee issued a circular letter, requesting an expression of their views on the subject. In response to his invitation, a large number of replies have been sent to him, not only from the leading members of the Parsee society, but also from the educated classes and from gentlemen employed in the service of Government and the Native States. There is a consensus of opinion that the evil of demanding a sum of money on the occasion of a marriage has so widely spread, that it is now incumbent on the community to check its progress, and to organize a committee to devise the best means of remedying it. The replies received from those whose views were solicited, have been published, and Mr. Kabrajee has convened a meeting of the members of the Parsee community who sympathise with the movement, to be held this evening in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The chief object of the meeting is to discourage the dower system and to promote marriages of choice and affection instead of mercenary alliances. Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit has kindly consented to preside at the meeting.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 19.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.
For Judgment.
References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
41-91—Liddle, S N and R—Frederick York Smith and others vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.
33-92—Dhurumsey—Laljee vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
264-92—J C Cama—Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood vs Navibai Khunderao M—Part heard.
Testamentary Suit.
22-92—Ardesir, H and D—Devji Narondas vs Cursondas Cullianjee and another—Bhaishunker and K—(For dismissal).
Postponed Long Causes.
264-92—J C Cama—Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood vs Navibai—Khunderao M—Part heard.
408-91—Payne, G and S—Mahomed valad Amir Aga and others vs Doongersey Lalji—M H Khan.
294-91—Bhaishunker and K—Foolchand Harnandrai vs Damodher Soonderdas—Crawford, B and Co.
637-91—Payne, G and S—Motichand Hurucknchand vs Gopaldas Samidas and another—Little, S, N and B.
437-91—Little S, N and B—Meghjee Valabdas and another vs Appajee Vinayak and others—M N Saklatwalla.
30-92—M S Dikshit—Tookaram Vithooji and others vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell, A M and M.
398-92—Kunderao M—Goswami Shri Ghirdharjee Maharaj—Shri Govindrajee Maharaj Tickayet vs Madhowdass Premjee and another—Crawford, B and Co, and B and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.
563-92—In person—Danjee Meghjee vs Shu. Laljee Thoban.
562-92—H S Dikshit—Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Kathoke vs Suewaldas Rangonal.
For Investigation of Pauperism.
41-91—In person—Purshotum Lukhmon and others vs C A Turner—Chitnis, M and M—(Part heard.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
610-90—Payne, G and S—Danjee Ramjee vs Tejpal Khetsey and another—Bhaishunker and K. (Part heard.)
624-90—Roughton and B—Thakoredas Jugjiwandas and another vs Motiram Thakoredas and others—Payne G and S. (Part heard.)
For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.
370-70—Payne, G and S—Karmalli Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and another—Roughton and B.
Postponed Long Causes.
223-92—Crawford B and Co—Earnest William Lycett vs Munchershaw Rustomjee Wadia—Turner and H—(Part heard.)

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
282-92—Kunderao M—Moroba Ramchandra Pay vs Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni—Chitnis, M and M. (Part heard.)
235-92—Roughton and B—Bomonjee Dinsha Khan and another vs Ramchunder Jagonath Acharya—In person.
232-14997 of 92—Janardhan and A—Nathoo Lalljee vs Khoja Soolleman Somjee—Thakurdas, D and C—(S. C. C. Suit.)
185-92—Bhaishunker and K—Razoo Babajee vs The Jadowjee Raghowjee Mnfg Co—Little, S, N and B.
253-92—Nanu and H—Mogul Hurjee Contractor vs Munsherjee Kooverjee—Payne, G and S.
496-91—S J Manri—For Pauper—Hurrichand Bhawoo Survey vs Succaram Raghoba Nagweker—M H Khan.
671-90—In person (a pauper)—Vuzrabai vs Hora Goolam Hoosein Hyderalli—Khunderao M.
712-90—Tyabji, D and J—Mahomedally Dawoodji vs Madar Jani Gowli and others—Shamrao P.
429-90—Edgelow and G—Mayachand Kassore vs Phillips A Herford and another—Crawford, B and Co.
226-92—In person—Hajibhoy Dada vs Ibrahim Mahomed Sachoo and others—In person.
93-92—Shamrao P—Kessowjee Makunjee and another vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Muljee and R.
443-92—Muljee and R Dwarkadas Lowjee Vussonjee vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Shamrao P.

THE *Gazette* of No. 29 contained a Royal Proclamation proroguing Parliament from Dec. 13 to Jan. 31, when it will meet for the despatch of business. In reply to a correspondent Mr. Gladstone has intimated that the Queen has not signified her intention as to the opening of Parliament in person.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

AN annual meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held on Saturday evening, in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall, when some twenty Fellows were present. In the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., Mr R. M. Sayani, the senior Fellow present, was called to the chair.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

Dr. M. G. Deshmukh proposed, according to previous notice given by him, that as recommended by the Syndicate, the oral examination at the University School Final Examination be abolished on the ground that it cannot be carried on satisfactorily. Dr. Deshmukh said that an oral examination was useful in testing the knowledge of candidates; and although the Syndicate approved of it, it was found not to work satisfactorily in connection with this examination. It was, therefore, better to abolish it.

Dr. R. N. Khory seconded the proposition.

Dr. A. P. Cama thought that the Senate ought to endorse the recommendation of the Syndicate, which was made for good grounds.

Dr. Andrade, in speaking against the proposal, was of opinion that, if the oral examination was discontinued, schoolmasters would not take the trouble to impart to their pupils instruction in useful subjects which was given at present. It was a matter of complaint that native students, on leaving school, were without the requisite knowledge to understand lectures and addresses; and the test of an oral examination was advantageous under the circumstances, and ought not to be done away with.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, while in favour as a general rule of an oral examination, remarked that considering the surrounding circumstances, it was found not to answer its purposes in this examination, Government having reduced their grant-in-aid to the University, it was right to bear in mind the question of expense incurred in conducting the oral examination. He, therefore, supported the proposition of Dr. Deshmukh.

The Rev. Mr. Goldwyer-Lewis, in agreeing with the last speaker, remarked that the Syndicate did not express an opinion that an oral examination was useless. They simply thought that it was better to do away with an oral examination which, under existing circumstances, it was found impracticable to work satisfactorily.

Dr. Macdonald, the Registrar, said all that the Syndicate said was that the oral examination should be abolished until circumstances permitted of a more satisfactory one being held.

The proposition was carried by a majority of votes.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Senate next considered an offer of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government promissory notes from the executors of the last will of the late Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee for the foundation of a gold medal or scholarship bearing his name.

On the motion of Father Dreckman, the Senate resolved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate for the foundation of a scholarship; and that the following regulations be adopted for awarding the scholarship:—

"A scholarship to be called the Muncherji Nowroji Banaji Scholarship of the value of Rs. 200 and tenable for one year shall be awarded annually by the Syndicate to the Parsee candidate who passes the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws with the highest number of marks in the paper in "Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages, and other securities for money, and Specific Relief": provided that the scholarship shall not be awarded to any candidate who obtains less than 50 per cent. of the marks in that paper. 2. The stipend of the scholarship shall, subject to a deduction of 5 per cent., to be contributed to the general fund of the University, be payable half-yearly by the University Registrar. 3. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment. 4. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the fund, provided the object for which the scholarship has been founded is kept in view.

A RECORD OF FELLOWS' ADDRESSES.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Starling proposed that as recommended by the Syndicate, the following bye-law be adopted as regards Fellows' addresses:—"Each Fellow shall inform the Registrar in writing of his address and of any change of address. The Registrar shall keep a record of the address so communicated to him. The last address of each Fellow so recorded by the Registrar shall be deemed his recorded address." Mr. Starling remarked that complaints had been made from time to time of the non-receipt of the notices of the Senate by some Fellows, which arose from ignorance of their proper addresses. The proposed bye-law would obviate the necessity for such complaints in future.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, and carried.

THE FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION.

The next matter was to consider the subject of the revision of the regulations relating to the scholarships hitherto awarded at the First B.A. Examination (old regulations).

On the motion of Mr. R. M. Sayani, the Senate resolved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Varjivandas Madhavdas Scholarship and the Sir Frank Souter Scholarship for the First B A. be awarded in 1892 on the results of both the First B.A. Examination and the Intermediate Examination, and in 1893 and following years on results of the Intermediate Examination only.

THE LL. B. EXAMINATION.

The next subject was the revision of the LL. B. regulations with a view to the removal of any ambiguities in the present rules.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, the Senate resolved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the words at page 68 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1892-93 be omitted, and the following substituted in their place:—"(3.) No candidate will be admitted to this examination unless he produces a certificate in the Form X to the effect that he, after passing the Previous Examination in Arts of this University, has kept two terms at some College or Institution recognized by this University in Law." Also that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the words at the same page of the Calendar be omitted and the following substituted in their place:—"12. No candidate will be admitted to this examination unless he shall have passed the first examination for the Degree of LL.B. of this University, and shall have obtained the Degree of B.A. or B.Sc. in this University, and shall have thereafter kept four terms at a College or Institution recognized by this University in Law."

The Senate then adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Tehran route interrupted beyond Tabrez.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th Dec., 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	11	20 p.m.	11	35
Teheran	17	11	50 p.m.	..	47
Suez	18	10	35 p.m.	...	21

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 18th Dec., 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	30	..	2
" Kurrachee	..	11	...	1
" Madras	...	18	...	1

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

ON Monday, December 12th, the following members of the Rifle Club, who were out for practice subscribed together for "Two Spoons." The first on the aggregate at 500 and 600 yards, the second on the score at 800 yards. Color-Sergeant Thomas winning both: making 61 points for the first, and 30 points for the second; an excellent aggregate for the three distances of 91 out of 105. The following are the scores:—

	500 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, B V Rifles	30	31	30	91*
Corpl J A McKinnon, B V Rifles	31	23	27	81
Vol W B Warner, B V Rifles	23	31	24	78
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V Rifles	29	28	20	77
Corpl R W Chitts, B V Rifles	30	24	19	73
Sergt W G Nicoll, B V Rifles	34	17	17	68
Vol E W Ellis, B V Rifles	22	20	Retired	42
Vol E Chitts, B V Rifles	7	0	19	26
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V Rifles	19	4	Retired	23
Lt R A A Jenkins, 1st Q R W S Vols.			Retired.	

* Wins spoon on aggregate at 500, 600, and 800 yards.

On Tuesday, December 13th, the following members were out for practice, and subscribed together for "Two Spoons." The first on the aggregate at 500 and 600 yards, the second on the score at 800 yards. Lieut. T. M. English winning both: making 66 for the first and 32 for the second; a grand aggregate for the three distances of 98 out of a possible 105. The following are the scores:—

	500 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Lieut T M English, B V Rifles	34	32	32	98*
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V Rifles	28	30	29	87
Sergt J E Kees, B V Rifles	34	30	17	81
Lieut F W English, B V Rifles	23	32	24	79
Corpl G F Lund, B V Rifles	31	28	18	77
Gunner C H Butler, R V Artillery	28	25	12	65
Vol H Row, B V Rifles	14	22	10	46

* Wins spoon on aggregate at 500, 600 and 800 yards.

On Friday the 16th the following scores were made at 500, 600, and 800 yards:—

	500 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Sergt J E Kees, Bo Vol Rifles	32	27	29	88*
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	30	25	31	86†
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	28	27	28	83
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	28	29	26	83
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	28	25	29	82
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	32	26	22	80
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	32	26	22	80
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	26	25	28	79
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	23	19	22	64
Corpl H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	28	22	13	63
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	30	23	Retired	53

* Wins spoon on aggregate at 500 and 600 yards.
† Wins spoon at 800 yards.

On Saturday morning, December 17th, a spoon competition took place at Coorla, when some exceptionally good shooting was made at 700 yards. Sergt. Fry scoring a possible, Cr.-Sergt. Sands 34, Vol. Warner 33, Cr.-Sergt. Thomas and Corpl Lund, 32 points each. The following are the scores:—

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Cr-Sergt E Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	32	29	61*
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	30	29	59
Vol W Mackeson, B B and C I Ry Vols	29	29	58
Cr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles	34	23	57
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	35	21	56
Vol B D Warner, Bo Vol Rifles	33	22	55
Lieut P W English, Bo Vol Rifles	25	26	51
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	32	21	53
Sergt J E Kees, Bo Vol Rifles	26	26	52
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	27	24	51
Sergt A Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	22	28	50
Vol Malvery, Bo Vol Rifles	18	17	35
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	14	18	32

* Winner of Spoon.

On Saturday afternoon, December 17th, for the convenience of those members of the Rifle Club belonging to the Railway Corps and Civilians, a spoon competition took place at 700 and 800 yards. The following are the scores:—

	700 yards	800 yards	Total.
Corpl G Elliot, Royal Marine L I	25	26	51*
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P Ry Vols	24	22	48
Mr A Greening Royal Navy	25	20	45
Gunr-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	18	25	43
Mr W Doolan, Royal Navy	26	15	41
Gunr-Instr J Deighton, Royal Navy	16	23	39
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	18	15	33
Mr W Dunn, Royal Navy	16	15	31
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	18	12	30
Sergt-Major E Larkin, G I P Ry Vols	7	11	18
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	4	Retired	4

* Winner of spoon.

The committee have decided that any member winning three or four spoons during the present Coorla season may by giving notice at once to the honorary secretary take other articles of the aggregate value of his spoons. A register of those wishing to take advantage of this will be kept, and it will be understood that those who do not notify their wish to the contrary have decided to take the spoons.

MILITARY NEWS.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT F. D. HUNT was to have embarked on the 26th ultimo for a tour of duty in India.

CAPTAIN G. R. ELLIOT, Seaforth Highlanders, joins the present instruction class for Pay-masters in the Controller's Office, Western circle.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. FAWKES, Royal Irish Fusiliers, will be placed on half-pay on the 9th January, and is permitted to proceed Home on or after that date.

LIEUTENANT A. R. FINLAY, having resigned his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps, is posted to the 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, pending further orders.

LIEUTENANT F. R. NETHERSOLE and R. L. Carnegy are appointed permanent Wing Officers in the 17th Bengal Infantry, the former remaining seconded while employed with the Burma Police.

CAPTAIN L. V. PEYTON, 14th Bengal Lancers, and Lieutenant P. B. B. Forster, 2nd Sikh Infantry, have been granted 12 months' leave; and Captain S. E. Bellingham, Middlesex Regiment, 100 days' leave, out of India, on private affairs.

THE undermentioned Pay-masters proceed Home on the dates mentioned, on completing a tour of foreign service:—Major J. W. Smythe, King's Royal Rifles, on 31st December. Capt C. F. H. Beardmore, Middlesex Regiment (on exchange with Captain P. E. C. Sheehan, Scottish Rifles), on 24th January. Captain S. B. Astley, South Wales Borderers, on 12th March.

THE undermentioned officers were ordered to embark in H M S Euphrates at Portsmouth on Dec. 6 for Bombay:—Royal Artillery.—Majs. J V Baker, T Perrott, A Keene, W E Blewitt, E A Burrows, G N H Barlow. Lts.—E P Lambert, H A P White, Sec. Lt. F W H Walshe. Royal Engineers.—Maj S Smith. 2nd Royal Scots.—Capt. H W Broadley, Second Lts. H B Dyson, A F Hyslop. 2nd Royal Lancashire.—Capt C G Barton, Lt. E A F Redl, Second Lts. H L Tomkins, R H E Petnell, C A Borrett. Suffolk:—Capt. F Graham, Lt. W St. L Saunders. Highland L I.—Capt. G C I Stockwell, Medical Staff.—Surg.-Maj. G T Langridge, Surg.-Capts. H D James, W G Birrell, Surgeons C C Reilly, F McDowell. 5th Lancers.—Second Lts. R Muller, G Fitzgerald. 19th Hussars.—Second Lt. A R Armstrong. 1st Cheshire.—Second Lt. F B Young. 1st Rifle Brigade.—Second Lt. G L Lysley.

IT is reported, with some authority, says the "Broad Arrow," that the desiderata of the Army Medical Staff submitted by the British Medical Association to the Secretary of State for War have been transmitted by the latter to the Director-General of the Department for his consideration, and that Sir Wm. Mackinnon has given the following opinions on the points referred to him:—1st. That as regards foreign service, he is in favour of reverting to the old tour of five years for India. 2nd. That as to purely military titles, although personally adverse to them, he has been bound to allow that the large majority of his officers are in favour of their being conceded. 3rd. That the formation of a royal corps has his emphatic approval. 4th. That interference with his power to sanction or object to exchanges is to be deprecated.

THE same paper says:—"It seems strange that it should have been found necessary to remind officers commanding both cavalry and infantry regiments in India that trial sighting-shots and trial volleys are not permissible prior to commencing collective firing. The theory that an advancing enemy will, after receiving a volley, obligingly wait until the effects have been carefully noted by the volleyists, does not appear so sound that it should have seriously commended itself to commanding officers as an excuse for contravening Regulations. Moreover, considering the immense, advantage gained by trial in collective firing, it is likely that the announcement alluded to will be regarded by corps not addicted to taking such advantages as unsatisfactory evidence of the fairness of previous corps' returns. It is hardly to be supposed that a reminder of this kind would be issued had it not come to the knowledge of the authorities that some corps were acting irregularly in the matter, and thereby securing a battalion figure of merit to which they were not entitled."

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to December 13, 1892:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1892 to 10th December 1892	11,391,100
Balance to be remitted from 11th December 1892 to 31st March 1893	5,608,900

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

THE Bazaar in aid of the Institute, which was formally opened by his Excellency the Governor, on Friday last, was brought to a close on Saturday evening with most satisfactory results. It is premature now to ascertain precisely what amount has been realized, but it is understood that not less than Rs. 2,000 has been placed to the credit of the Institute, and some outstanding items in connection with the Bazaar have yet to be collected. As mentioned in our last issue, the "E" Shed, Prince's Dock, was, by the kind permission of Mr. W. C. Hughes, Chairman of the Port Trust, kindly placed at the disposal of the committee of the Seamen's Institute. This enabled Mr. F. G. Dumayne and Capt. Hand, the Secretary and Docks Superintendent respectively of the Port Trust, to eventually arrange for fitting up and decorating the spacious upper room of the shed, in which were fitted for the occasion a tastefully arranged theatre, capable of holding about 600 people, a commodious balcony from which some hundreds of visitors viewed amidst much excitement and laughter, the amusing aquatic sports consisting of tub and boat races, and many fruitless efforts of European and Native aspirants for a prize to reach the end of a greasy horizontal pole, which was attached to the side of the large barge moored as a committee boat directly opposite to the spectators' balcony. The centre part of the shed, in which the Bazaar was held and the cosy ante-room, especially fitted up for ladies, were decorated and arranged with exceedingly good taste and charming effect, and the brilliant beams of the electric light, which Mr. Moir, on behalf of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., took great pains to have suitably distributed over the Bazaar. The Mermaid Theatre and the inviting approach to the "Neptune Bar," capitally managed by Mr. James Connell, of the Victoria Hotel, near Prince's Dock, produced a most delightful spectacle enlivened by the graceful toilets of the many energetic ladies and fascinating flower-girls, who, flitting about like butterflies, caused many a skilful navigator and experienced seaman and landsman to "come to grief," notwithstanding the fact that the "position" was well lighted and marked on the "chart." Amid this lively throng were to be seen "craft" of all kinds supporting increasing quantities and varieties of "top hamper," in the way of "goods," apparently quite regardless of their trim diminishing ballast or consistent regard for carrying capacity. Upon the Misses Dumaynes, as the head of the working class of about eighteen ladies, who for many months past have been labouring in their homes and meeting together weekly in a room at the Docks to bring about the excellent results now recorded devolved the very responsible task of collecting and caring for the many delicate and useful articles made by their industrious hands. Great credit is due to them and their willing lady-assistants for the capital and effectual way in which all the articles were displayed in the Bazaar, the result of which alone will be recognised as a sufficiently handsome testimony of their praiseworthy efforts. The stalls, each of which contained a portion of the great variety of items made by and presented to the committee of ladies and gentlemen, through whose management the Bazaar was carried out, were under the following ladies:—Mrs. W. C. Hughes, Mrs. W. W. Squire, Mrs. Potts, Mrs. Hand, Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Rotchele, the Misses Dumayne, the Misses Baird, Miss Roonan, Miss Nicholls, &c. Needless to say there were very many ladies and gentlemen, including Mrs. R. S. Campbell, Mrs. Rowbotham, and others assisting at the stalls and aiding by their presence, but it is impossible to mention all, and the committee would take this opportunity of thanking every person, who in any way has lent their aid towards this undertaking, which it is felt has benefited greatly from the high patronage kindly accorded to it. The few articles that remained unsold late in the evening of Saturday were put up to auction by Mr. W. B. Phillips, 2nd Officer of the P. and O. s. s. Nizam, who had on that and previous days worked very hard with Dr. Fairrie, of the P. and O. s. s. Brindisi in getting up and carrying out the successful aquatic sports. He proved in an admirable manner how some sailors can adapt themselves to any circumstance. With his humourous flow of speech suitable to the occasion it was impossible to resist an increasing inclination to buy, and in this way the Bazaar largely profited by his auctioneering. The Model Japanese Tea House, for which 182 tickets of 1 Rupee each were taken, was drawn for at the close of the Bazaar, and was won by Mr. H. C. Walker. Under the management of the Dock Superintendent, the Variety Entertainments were well patronized on both the evenings and, judging from the repeated encores given to the ladies and gentlemen who kindly gave their services, the audience seemed well satisfied. The artistic manipulation of the English concertina by Mr. R. Bliver, and comic rendering in character of sailor songs and banjo solos by Mr. Valentine, being special features in an all round excellent entertainment, which concluded with some very pretty and amusing magic lantern pictures shown by Captain Hand.

The Aquatic Sports, under the able management of Captain Potts, Captain Phillips, and the P. and O. officers already mentioned, constituted a unique source of entertainment for the many who came to the Bazaar. Intense amusement was created by the tub races for Europeans and Natives. The greasy pole was another very amusing item, for many of the competitors were got up in grotesque attire and caused no little merriment in endeavouring to reach the prize at the end of the pole. They, with one or two exceptions found their erratic way into the tranquil waters of the dock. Taking the Bazaar throughout the affair has proved better than was anticipated and reflects the greatest credit on Captain Hand who has personally directed and arranged the perfect arrangements of the Shed and Dock. To Mr. W. W. Squire, Engineer, Port Trust, Captain Creagh, Port Officer, Messrs. Walke and Thorburn, and to the many other Port Trust, P. and O., British India, and other officials who gave their assistance, thanks are also due.

The police arrangements under the direction of Mr. Superintendent Ingram were perfect.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS DECEMBER 15.

Burrows, Lieut, Bo, 1st N Lanc Regt, on leave, from Kampti.

DECEMBER 17.

Roche, Lt. Ms, 21st Hussars, from leave, from England.
Rothie, Lt, Bo, R A, to join, from Karachi.
Houston, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, from Karachi.
Carleton, Surgn-Major, Ms, Medical Staff, from leave, from England.
Allen, Major, Bo, R A, to join, from England.
Boyd, 2nd Lt, Ms, R A, to join from England.
Wardrop, 2nd Lt, Ms, R A, to join, from Aldershot.
Gib, 2nd Lt, Bo, to join, from England.
Cockerill, Surgn-Capt, Ms, A M S, from leave, from England.
Fisher, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st Worc Regt, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 17.

Fergusson, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Shikarpur.
Allen, Major, Bo, R A, from leave, to Mhow.
Rothie, Lt, Bo, R A, to join, to Kirkee.
Cockerill, Surgn-Capt, Ms, A M S, from leave, to Belgaum

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th December.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-morrow, at 7 a.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. gun drill.
Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.—do. do.
To-morrow, at 6-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. gun drill.
Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.— do. do.
Wednesday, at 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

2. Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association.

There will be a meeting of the B. V. R. A. at the Fort Head-quarters at 6 p.m. to-day. Members of the Association are particularly requested to attend.

3. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday, the 23rd inst.—Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 19th December.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval—Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
Byculla School—Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Indo-British Institution—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
St. Mary's School—Tuesdays, at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays, at 7-15 a.m.
Cathedral High School—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

2. There will be Company drill for "A" Company on every Monday and Wednesday evening until further orders in the compound of St. Peters Boys' School, Mazagon, at 5 p.m.

3. There will be Company drill for "B" Company every Wednesday evening until further orders at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 5 p.m.

4. There will be Company drill for "E" Company every evening (except Saturdays) until further orders at the back of the Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m.

5. The Range at Coorla is now available daily for Class-firing as well as practice. Recruits are requested to do their Class-firing before Christmas.

6. Extract from General Orders:—No. 611, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Captain J Kenny resigns his Commission.

7. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Company:—No. 676 Vol. W. H. Willard.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School at 7 o'clock this morning.

2. Members wishing to purchase any of the old-pattern saddles now at Head-Quarters are requested to make early application to Lieut. Moir.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHERS, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY RACES, 1893.

ENTRANCES 1ST DECEMBER. 1892.

THE FORBES STAKES.

H H Aga Khan's g a h.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will hold a RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, on TUESDAY, December 20th, 1892, from 4-45 to 6-15 p.m.

All CIVIL and MILITARY OFFICERS and GENTLEMEN entitled to attend His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Levies are entitled, together with Ladies of their families, to attend the Reception. Morning Dress will be worn.

By Command,
E. H. COX, Captain,
A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.

Government House : Malabar Point, 14th December, 1892.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c.. &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works :—" Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Gollkara :—" I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—" It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—" It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address' William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A LADY, proceeding Home, OFFERS her Rich-Toned SQUARE PIANOFORTE, (nearly new), by Doerner and Sohn, which cost ast year only Rs. 800, for the sum of Rs. 575, cash. To be seen at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Fiageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

SAILING BOAT, WANTED. Address stating PARTICULARS and PRICE to "X", care of this Office.

DOLLS ! DOLLS ! ! DOLLS ! ! ! A most Splendid Selection. Largest and Best Stock of Dressed and Undressed Dolls in the Newest Styles at Lowest Prices. Inspection most respect fully invited.

TRY YOUR CHANCE ! TRY YOUR CHANCE ! ! Messrs. BULL and Co., of Apollo Bunder have prepared a Lucky "BRAN PIE," and is sure to afford ample amusement to both old and young. Only 8 As. a Pull. 8 times the value in many a Pull.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATION TEAS in elegant Duplex Canisters from GENERAL YOUNGHUSBAND'S CELEBRATED KANGARA TEA GARDEN.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

WANTED, a SHORT-HAND and TYPEWRITER, also a TYPE-WRITER. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE and Co., stating salary.

REPORTER, fully qualified, WANTED. Address stating terms and experience to "X Z.," care of this Office.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and cleans Watches and Clocks with one year's guarantee including breakages. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, ornamented and Plain, PLUM PUDDINGS and MINCE MEAT. Our own special preparations. Sweets, Chocolates, Nuts, Biscuits, &c.—JAMES PEARSE & Co.

FOR SALE.—An Indian Standard SQUARE PIANOFORTE by Schiedmayer and Soehn. New ; a year ago. In first rate order, with tin lined case and felt cover. Price Rs. 600. Apply to Captain JELLETT, Royal Artillery, Colaba. Reasonable offers considered.

SALE.—SODA WATER PLANT, complete nearly new, with every necessary appliance. Apply No. "100," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—LATEEN RIGGED YACHT "WHITE ROSE," Registered 16 Tons. Well found, in very good condition, with spare sails, and Spars, and good Dingy. A comfortable Cruiser, and Winner at last Yacht Club Regatta. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, K. O. Yorkshire L. I., Colaba.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Owing to alteration of Premises the Society has decided to meet this arrangement by SELLING STOCK at a Reduction.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

PHOTO NEGATIVES taken by P. VUCCINO, and Photographs printed, therefrom also Indian Views to be had from MANECK and Co., late of P. Vuccino and Co., Photo Artists, 6, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from HURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—33, Meadows Street, Fort.

PATENT BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these, specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real ivory ones, and are only half the price. Sole Agents. —JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING TRAINING CLASS.—Registry opens for 1893 Session. 'GRAHAM'S' Standard American, and 'PITMAN'S' English Phonography. Prospectus on Application.—The BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 13, Hornby Row.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

ZITHER BANJOES.—The latest improvement. This is the most powerful Banjo made for brilliancy of tone, fitted with thin WIRE Strings and Machine head (6 Strings.)—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Continued.*

BRONKO, a Speciality for BROWN BOOTS, 8 As.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING LINE for one Week from 14th to 21st December. Effective Greys and Fawn Tweed Dress Pieces, 8 yards, 40 inches wide, for Rs. 6-8. Regular price Rs. 9.—LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.

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SAFE.—Large IRON SAFE FOR SALE, Bombay-make, nearly new, fitted shelves and drawers. Apply No. "101," care of this Paper.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed with my family in the Alexandra Hotel for three weeks, and was well satisfied with everything. The Proprietor is a most polite and obliging gentleman, and the servants were also obliging and respectful. The table was good, indeed, and the accommodation excellent and the charges very moderate. I ought to mention the fact that on our arrival at the Hotel, Mrs. Lyon was very sick, indeed, and after a brief stay of three weeks was so far recovered as to be able to return home.—JAMES LYON, M. E. Mission, Ajmere.

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RESERVED FUNDS AND REST.....Rs. 5,55,867
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Total Security.....Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.
FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months. 4½ Do. do. for 3 months. 4 Do. do. for 6 months. 3 Do. do. for 4 months. } Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January or at maturity.
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6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.
Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to the undersigned.
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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Branch : Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses boucht and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention, Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.
1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
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10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
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Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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PRICE..... Re. 1.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 17.

At 38½d. per oz. Bar Silver was unchanged in London yesterday ; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were unaltered at £63½ ; while, in New York, the metal advanced in value ¼ cent, to 83½ cents, demand Exchange on London having declined to the same extent, say, to 4·88 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 277,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·50 to 83·74 cents per oz. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged in London, at 97¼ and 108, respectively. The market rates of discount were unaltered. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The Indian Council made extra allotments of Bills, aggregating 11½ lakhs, at 1s. 2 21-32d to 11-16d. the higher rate being an advance of 1-16d. on Wednesday's regular allotment price for Bills, and of 1-32d. on the extra Bills placed meantime. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2⅛d. The weekly Specie Shipments consisted of £370,000 in Silver to this port. Braziers' Copper was 10s. per ton lower, at £54 10s. ; Yellow Metal being unchanged at 5½. 10s. per ton was still the quotation for Coal freight from Cardiff to Bombay. French Rentes in Paris were 98¾ *ex coupon* ; Paris Exchange on London was unaltered, at fcs. 25·14.

To-day, the price of silver in London has advanced 1-16d. to 38 5-16d. per oz., ; but in New York, it has not changed ; Exchange on London, however, has declined ¼ cent. to 4·87¾ dollars. The rate for Rupee Paper, and the other Stock Exchange quotations usually wired from London are unaltered. Paris Exchange on London is a shade higher, at fcs. 25·14½.

The Wheat Market was dull at a decline of ½d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White, on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 4d. per cental, Ex Quay ; while Delhi being unchanged at 6s. per cental. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,270,000 quarters, or 20,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the close of the previous week.

The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool further advanced 1-16d. per lb. yesterday, to 5¼d. per lb., and Arrivals were 1-16d. higher ; in all positions, the extreme quotations being 5 3-16d. for December-January deliveries, and 5-5-16 for April-May. In East Indian Cotton, Broach, Dhollera, Oomrawatti, Hingunghat, and Westerns were 1-16d. higher ; Bengals advanced ¼d. in all grades ; and "Fair" Coconadas were ¼d. dearer. "Fair" Brown Egyptians were unchanged at 5 3-16d. per lb. The market closed quiet ; Surats steady ; and Arrivals quiet but steady ; the Sales having amounted to only 7,000 bales, without any East Indians. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was strong yesterday, and Reuter quotes an advance of 1d. in 7lbs. and of 1½d. in 8¼lbs., and 45 in 9lbs. Grey Shirtings ; and of ¼d. in 39in. Jaconets, 45in. Mulls, and 3lbs. and 50 in 5¼lbs. Madapollams. 40s Mule Twist was unchanged in value, at 8⅝d. per lb.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady this afternoon ; Surats easier ; and Arrivals steady ; with total Sales 7,000 bales again ; East Indian *nil*. Spot prices have shown no further change ; but American Arrivals are 1-64d. higher in all positions. "Good" Oomra at Havre has advanced 2 francs, and "Fine" Broach 1 franc, say to fcs. 50½ and 60, respectively. The day's Imports in Liverpool are 29,000 bales. The Manchester Market has been firm.

The total Sales of Cotton, in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday, were the same as in the week preceding at 36,000 bales ; but 8,000 bales less were forwarded to consumers, at 51,000 bales. The week's Imports were 28,000 bales less, at 174,000 bales. The total Stock had increased by 108,000 bales ; and, as it stood yesterday, was 263,000 bales heavier than last year's at the same time, and 614,000 bales than in 1890. The Stock of Surats remained at 20,000 bales. The total Visible Supply for all Europe had increased by 140,000 bales, but of Surats there were 14,000 bales less in sight ; and the figures which we give below show, in the Total Supply, a decrease of 144,000 bales compared with last year, and an increase of 868,000 bales as against the year before, and in the case of Surats, a decrease of 40,000 bales, and 227,000 bales, respectively in the same camparison. An advance of 1-16d. in the price of ready Americans in Liverpool and of 5-64d. to 7-64d. in Arrivals took place, on the whole, during the week, the former showing yesterday an advance of 1d. and of 1-16d. compared with the rates ruling last year and the year before, respectively.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent. yesterday, to 9¼ cents per lb ; but Futures for March were 4 points lower, at 9·90 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 30,000 bales, making the week's total considerably lighter than in both the two previous years, the total decrease this season being 1,125,000 bales compared with last season's figures, and 767,000 bales with those for 1890 to the same date.

To-day, the spot price in New York has further moved up ⅛ cent to 10 cents ; March Futures being 7 points higher, at 9·97 cents. The Receipts are 24,000 bales, going against 35,000 bales last year, and 45,000 bales the year before. The quantity in sight is 4,240,000 bales compared with 3,930,000 bales visible at the end of last week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts.....	208,000	275,000	266,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	73,000	126,000	86,000
" " Continent.....	62,000	77,000	102,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	3,186,000	4,311,000	3,953,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	1,248,000	1,688,000	1,471,000
" " to Continent do. ..	815,000	1,084,000	1,211,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,030,000	1,225,000	725,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 16th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	4,180,000	4,323,890	3,312,070
" " Surats	149,000	188,500	376,150
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,460,000	1,196,510	816,140
" London	5,000	8,000	26,000
American Afloat	210,000	420,000	473,000
East Indian "	6,000	10,000	10,000
Total ...	1,681,000	1,634,510	1,355,140
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 1d.	4 4d.	5 3-16d.
" " Dhollera.....	4 5-16d.	3 11-16d.	4 1-16d.
Difference.....	15-16d.	9-16d.	1¼d.

Hardly any fresh Cotton business has been done here to-day, exporters having bought only 50 bales of ready new Bengal, at Rs. 215 ; and the Mills 350 bales in all, made up of 200 ready new Chalisgaon at Rs. 211 ; 100 Hingunghaut, at Rs. 250 ; and 50 Morvi, at Rs. 222½ per candy ; but the market has been firm in tone, and a further advance of Rs. 2. to Rs. 3 per candy in prices has been attained.

WHEAT has again been taken to only a small extent by shippers, and the feeling has remained quiet at previous rates, all round.

SEEDS.—A moderate business has been done in a steady market ; but prices are unchanged except in the case of *Linseed*, which has further advanced ¼ to ½ an anna per cwt. say, to Rs. 7-14-0 to Rs. 8-0-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	5,888	bales.
Wheat.....	20,518	owts.
Linseed	8,341	"
Rapeseed	2,634	"
Gingelly	9,551	"
Groundnuts	1,092	"
Castorseed.....	1,701	"
Rice	9,637	"

FREIGHTS.—A steamer has been fixed to-day for February loading, at 13s. to 13s. 6d. per ton ; and a large business has been done for Liverpool, Marseilles, and Genoa, at 15s. per ton for April, and at 16s. for May shipment.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 2 21-32d. Telegraphic, and 1s 2 11-16d Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, for December, and rates remained at this level all day. A little business was reported each way, but the amount passing generally was small, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows :—

	Per rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 2 21-32d. to 11-16d.	"
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2⅞ to 21-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.....1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Credits do. .....1s. 2 27-32d.	"
Francs do. .....1·56	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day, and rates for Fours have given way 3-16 to ¼ per cent., closing this evening at 104¾ to 13-16 for Cash, and 104 9-16 for the early January account. For 4½ per Cents 101¼ to ½ is now the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—There has been a further downward movement in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and we note a decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share in a number of cases, at our revised quotations. The shares of several Press Companies are also lower ; but Bombay Cotton have advanced Rs. 10, and Mofussil Rs. 7½ ; Delhi and Northern Flour have advanced Rs. 4. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 15 higher. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 1,057½.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

EASDON—December 16, at Poona, the wife of W. Easdon, Traffic Department, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

PALMES—JERMYN—Nov 17, at St Mark's Church, St Hellers, Jersey, Captain Philip Palmes, of the Loyal N Lancashire Regt, son of Captain J P Palmes, R N, to Hilda St A, daughter of R F Jermyn, late of the I N, and of the War Office.

PAPPE—ALFORD—Nov 24, at St Mathew's Church, Ipswich, Herman Joseph Pappe, of Colombo, Ceylon, to Edith Jane, second daughter of the late W Alford, of Lewes Sussex, and niece of Mrs Packard, of Pembridge House, Ipswich, Suffolk.

URQUHART—RICHARDSON—Nov 23, at Christ Church, Cheltenham, Edward William Llewhellin Urquhart, Lieutenant 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), eldest son of E D Urquhart, Woodleigh, Cheltenham, to Mabel Augusta, youngest daughter of E J Richardson, Ben C S, Retired.

DEATHS.

A'DEANE—Nov 25, at Haileybury College, from the effects of an accident at football, Arthur Guy, youngest son of the late John A'Deane and Mary A'Deane, of Clevelands, 10, Fitzjohn's-avenue, N W, aged 16.

ANNEAR—Nov 26, at the residence of herson-in-law E A Fotherick, 30, Brunswick-hill, London, S W, Mary, widow of the late Rev Samuel Annear, Wesleyan Missionary to the Gold Coast, West Indies, and Australia, aged 69.

BYRNE—Nov 21, at 22, Brunswick-place, Edward Sympson Byrne, late of H M Indian Government, aged 57.

CRANG—Nov 2, on board the s s Pembroke Castle, at Port Elizabeth South Afrifa, whilst on a voyage for his health, George Findlater Crang, of East India Docks, London, aged 35.

DUNNETT—At 12, Iona Street, Leith, Scotland, Janet Black widow of William Dunnett, late of Wick, Caithness, and mother of Thomas Dunnett, Toronto, and A B Dunnett, of Bombay, aged 74 years.

HILL—Nov 22, suddenly, at St Heliers, Jersey, Surg-Lieut-Col Henry Walter Hill, Bengal Army, aged 42.

MORGAN—Nov 26, at his residence, 13, Frant-road, Tunbridge Wells, Gen William Dennett Morgan, for more than 21 years Commandant of the 32d Punjab Pioneers, India, aged 71.

PRIMROSE—Nov 25, at 9, Herbert-Street, Dublin, Gen James Maurice Primrose, C S I, late 43d Light Infantry, aged 73.

REDDIE—Nov 29, at Stonehaven, N R, Capt J G Reddie, of Red House, Fifeshire, late Superintendent of Marine, Calcutta, aged 81.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOK—December 15, at Jarrett's Gardens, Egmore, the wife of Dr Nield Cook, of a son.

WEATHERLY—December 14, at Hillside, Kurseong, the wife of A J Weatherly, Civil Medical Officer, Kurseong, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HIGHT—WHITLOCK—December 14, at Cuddalore, by the Rev A Bird, B A, Chaplain, Sisley Montgomery, fourth son of Lieut-General Hight, to Kathleen Blanche, eldest daughter of Colonel C J T Whitelock, I S C.

DEATH.

ANDREW—December 8, at Trimulgherry, Amelia, the dearly loved wife of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel George Andrew, Army Medical Staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1892.

THE time has surely come for the publication of another Afghan Blue Book. None has been published since the Penjdeh incident which, with the conference between Lord Dufferin and the Amir Abdul Rahman, at Rawal Pindi, furnished forth the very interesting Blue Book submitted to Parliament seven years ago. Many things have happened since then, but we only know of them by hearsay. We have no authoritative record of what has really passed between the Government of India and the Amir on divers subjects of considerable importance. Many questions have arisen which appear to have affected—not altogether for the better—the excellent relations that existed between the British Government and Abdul Rahman from the time of his accession to the gadi with our approval and support until recently. Those relations were rendered cordial and intimate by community of interests in the face of a common danger in 1885. At Rawal Pindi the friendship subsisting between the rulers of India and Afghanistan was strengthened and cemented, and all causes of misunderstanding appeared to be laid at rest. It is now proposed to hold another conference, to arrange questions presumably not second in importance to those which formed the subject of consideration at Rawal Pindi. Parliament and the public have not been taken into the confidence of the Government of India as to the nature or scope of the questions which are to be the subject of a conference at Jellalabad. No one outside the Foreign Office knows why the mission of Lord Roberts has assumed the appearance of urgency attributed to it by certain journals which are supposed, rightly or wrongly, to represent the views of the military element at Simla and Calcutta. The *Times* has deemed it necessary to warn the Government of India to be on its guard against the excessive ardour of the forward school—a warning not likely to have been given in pure wantonness. It cannot have escaped notice that the supposed organs of the Chauvinists have been at no pains to conceal a desire to create the impression that the delay on the part of the Amir to fix the date for the new conference is a proof of bad faith and disloyalty. The fact is ignored that the proposal to hold a second conference—to discuss and remove subjects of difference, and arrive at a satisfactory understanding on matters of grave concern in view of possible developments on the Russian Frontier—originated with the Amir himself.

Yet the Ruler who proposed a Conference is accused of trifling with the Government of India in postponing the date on which the meeting is to take place. So long ago as 1888, the Amir suggested that a mission should be sent to Kabul with a view to an understanding on certain points. The Government acceded to the suggestion, and Sir Mortimer Durand was designated as the head of the mission. The serious insurrection of Ishak Khan, Governor of Turkestan obliged the Amir to proceed to the north to direct the military operations of his formidable cousin, and the proposed mission was deferred. Subsequently the Viceroy invited the Amir to a personal interview on Indian soil, but the invitation was declined on the ground that it would be politically dangerous for the Amir to leave Afghanistan in view of the recent troubles and the possibility of fresh outbreaks. The insurrection of the Hazaras and other disturbances have shown that this reason for declining the honour of a personal interview with Lord Lansdowne was not a mere pretext. It had its justification in the unrest of the tribes. The Amir renewed his invitation to the Government of India to send a mission to Afghanistan to discuss matters in a friendly spirit. It was accordingly decided to send a mission to Jellalabad and to place Lord Roberts at its head. Unfortunately the insurrection of the Hazaras assumed formidable dimensions and the Amir stated, not unreasonably, that it was necessary to give his whole attention for the time being to the suppression of the revolt. He expressed his pleasure at the prospect of meeting Lord Roberts, whose worth as a soldier he cordially recognised. The date of the mission has not yet been fixed. But the Amir has never stated or in any way implied that he will not receive the mission. On the contrary, he has informed his subjects that Lord Roberts will come to Afghanistan to concert measures for the defence of the Frontier against the Russians—whom he once again denounces as unbelievers, men are bad neighbours, and not to be trusted. There is nothing in all this to indicate that the relations between the Government of India and Afghanistan are as strained as some of our up-country contemporaries conceive them to be. It seems eminently desirable that the correspondence between the Government and the Amir on this question of the mission and on other questions of perhaps greater moment, should be placed before Parliament, so that the exact truth should be known. If there be grievances against the Amir, it would be as well that they should be distinctly stated and accurately defined. There are writers who exercise their ingenuity in imputing motives, and in presenting everything the Amir does or leaves undone in the worst light. For twelve years past it has been the settled and avowed policy of the Government of India to support the Amir against external attack. A united and friendly Afghanistan is the pivot of our frontier policy and Abdul Rahman whatever his faults or failings, is the one strong man in the country capable of maintaining and carrying on a settled administration. To discredit him by persistent attacks and to irritate him by acrimonious criticism which can do no imaginable good to any one, is not helpful to the policy which the Government of India has deliberately adopted. Our contemporaries can have no desire to throw the Amir into the hands of Russia. But in perpetually informing his Highness that his good faith is suspected, and that his every act is viewed in the most unfavourable light, the game of Russian intriguers is very effectually played.

That the Amir is irritated and galled by unceasing imputations of disloyalty, duplicity, tyranny, cruelty, and bad faith is no longer in any doubt. The *Civil and Military Gazette* itself publishes a translation of a pamphlet in Persian, printed in Kabul, and circulated in India by the Amir's postmaster at Peshawar, answering the allegations which that paper published from time to time. Fourteen extracts, which our contemporary admits, appeared in his columns, are answered *seriatim* and made the ground for recriminatory allegations which show how much bad blood has been created. The charges made are reproduced without any attempt to minimise or misrepresent, and answered with a boldness and self-confidence whichcharacterise the Afghan, who always speaks *de haut en bas*. The writer does not apologise, he explains and justifies. Thus with regard to the allegation that the Amir imprisoned a ressaldar suspected of conveying secret information to the British Agent, and caused the hair of his head and beard to be plucked out, the refutation is that "Turra Baz Khan was charged with defrauding the public treasury, and there is no reason why a fraudulent person should not be punished." The statement that when the Amir heard that an inspector of the British Agent had visited Turra Baz Khan his Highness issued an order that none of his subjects should visit any officer of the British Agency without the permission of the State, elicits the frank avowal that the order was issued because at the time of Cavagnari, information was obtained in this way, and it was necessary to prevent the creation of ill-will between the two countries by malicious falsehoods. To show how advisable it is in the interests of all concerned that falsehoods should not be spread and ill-will created between the two countries, the writer of the pamphlet reminds the reader that "this is the same Afghanistan where, fifty years before, one hundred thousand men of the British Army perished, and again, only twelve years ago, what a large number of men were killed!" And it is intimated very plainly that the present Amir alone is able to prevent a repetition of such disasters. The writer disposes of the complaint that it is very probable that forty or fifty men will be banished from Afghanistan on the charge of being spies by the avowal that if they spread falsehoods they will not be banished from the country, but from this world altogether. A captious critic might, perhaps, find in the remarkable candour of this and some other declarations, a reason for attributing the authorship of the brochure to the Amir's enemies. But since our contemporary accepts the document as an authentic endeavour to refute its own charges, we need not be too exacting in requiring proofs of the imputed authorship. Some of the passages appear to bear the impress of the Amir's style, which is at once authoritative, cynical, and lucid to a remarkable degree. The reference to the question of making railways in Afghanistan is so pointed that it deserves attention. Alluding to the allegation that the Amir has frequently declared in Durbar that if the English were allowed to construct railways in the country they would soon overcome the people and take possession of Afghanistan, the writer says the English twice endeavoured to keep possession of the country and they are not likely to repeat the experiment. The British cannot make railways in Afghanistan, and "it is unfortunate that the Afghans themselves have neither the ability or the means to build railways. The assertion that if the Amir were to disappear for five years, railways would be willingly made, is countered by the statement that as the English could not construct railways when they were in full possession of the country, when "the Amir was neither in Kabul nor Afghanistan, it is impossible that they could do so now." It is also stated that it will be time enough to think of railways when there is an army of five or six thousand men at hand, but not till then. It is clear that the Amir, if he wrote or inspired the pamphlet regards railways with settled aversion. So did many an English squire in the forties, but railways have gridironed England all the same. Whether it was politically prudent to arouse the distrust of a useful ally by piling up railway material at New Chaman for a railway to Kandahar and at Peshawar for a line to Kabul, is a matter of opinion. In vain is the springe set in the sight of any bird. The railway material in question might, without any great stretch of forbearance, have been kept out of sight.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LOSS OF THE HOWE.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

A court-martial is to be held on Admiral Fairfax in connection with the loss of H. M. S. Howe.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

PARIS, Dec. 16.

It has been decided to issue no warrant against Baron Ferdinand de Lesseps, owing to his great age and general debility.

Dec. 17.

M. Cottu, one of the directors of the Panama Canal Company, who, it was stated, had absconded, denies the statement from Vienna, where he now is, and adds that he is returning to Paris.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN THE PAMIRS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 16.

Latest reports state that the Russians have completed the erection of a small fortress in the Pamirs. Communications with the Russian garrison stationed in winter quarters in the Pamirs have been stopped owing to the advanced season. Colonel Yanoff is shortly expected to arrive at St. Petersburg.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The Indian troopship Malabar sailed yesterday from Portsmouth for Bombay.

HOME RULE BILL.

The Cabinet are at present engaged in discussing the draft of the Bill for Home Rule prior to Mr. Gladstone's departure for Biarritz.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK.

The Court of Queen's Bench has dismissed the petition for the compulsory winding up of the New Oriental Bank, but Mr. Justice Williams remarked that a more effective investigation into the conduct of the Directors and others was necessary.

CHOLERA AT HAMBURG.

HAMBURG, Dec. 17.

Several sporadic cases of cholera have occurred here during the last few days.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 17.

The Monetary Conference have adopted a Resolution in which they recognise the great value of the reports presented by the Committee but reserve their final judgment thereon. They agree to adjourn, and, subject to the approval of the different Governments, to reassemble on the 30th May. They trust that a thorough study meanwhile of the documents submitted to the Conference may lead to an equitable understanding infringing nowise the fundamental principles of the monetary policy of the various countries.

CHITRAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

Latest news from Gilgit states that Captain Wallace is doing better. The flight of Sher Afzal from Chitral Asmar is confirmed. Our agent at Chitral is safe, and letters have been received from him at Gilgit. The whole country seems to have come over to Nizam-ul-Mulk. No fresh news from the Indus Valley have come to hand.

MR. J. DEAS.

Mr. J. Deas, Legal Remembrancer to Government, North-West Provinces, goes on three months' privilege leave, beginning next year; Mr. L. M. Thornton will officiate.

THE CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

It is probable that the Currency Association will not hold their public meeting at Calcutta until after Lord Herschell's Committee have sent in their report.

THE BHIL CORPS IN RAJPUTANA.

The proposals for converting the two Bhil Corps in Rajputana into Military Police Battalions have been shelved out, as it has been found that no economy will result therefrom.

THE AFGHANS AT BULANDKHEL.

The rumour from the frontier that the Afghans were massing in considerable numbers to assert the Amir's right and occupy the village of Bulandkhel near the entrance of the Kurram Valley has not been confirmed. His Highness's agent has only a small body of levies with him.

THE LEE-METFORD RIFLE.

The Lee-Metford rifle is now being practised, with various rifle ranges, by British troops. The percentage of breakdowns, owing to the springs connected with locks of weapon being brittle, is in some cases rather large, but, on the other hand, the shooting was excellent.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA'S STAFF.

Speculation is rife as to the composition of Sir George White's staff on his assuming the Command-in-Chief in India. Colonel Nicholson, however, will not remain as Military Secretary as he will accompany Lord Roberts to England. His successor may possibly be an officer from the 92nd Highlanders, Sir George White's old regiment.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 18.

The Pamphlet Scandal Case was resumed before Mr. Bosanquet, at the Residency Court yesterday. Colonel Ludlow, Chief of the Nizam's Police, was called for the defence, and swore that generally he believed that Mehdi Hassan was aware of the Government enquiry as to the authorship of the pamphlet, and the truth or otherwise of its contents. Witness had, in conversation several times, told Mehdi Hassan what was going on. Mehdi Hassan had written to witness concerning the reward that was to be offered for the finding out of the author. The bulk of the reward would have come from the Government funds. Mehdi Hassan's statement that he was not in communication with witness prior to witness sailing for England in April last was untrue. It was also untrue to say that he was not aware of the Government inquiry.

OPENING OF AN ASYLUM AT AHMEDABAD

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 18.

An asylum for blind, lame, infirm, and helpless people, orphans, and foundlings as a memorial of the late Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram, C. I. E., was opened on Saturday, by Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, District Judge, in presence of a large and influential assembly. A report of the memorial fund was read. Mr. McCorkell spoke in praise of the public services of the late Rao Saheb, and expressed satisfaction at the establishment of such a useful institution.

THE FORTHCOMING NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

A public meeting was held here this evening to hear Raja Rampalsing, Pandit Madonmohan Malivija, and Lala Murli Dhar. Mr. K. P. Roy, pleader, Chief Court, presided. More than a thousand persons were present. The speeches were eloquent and impressive, and evoked great enthusiasm.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN AND EURASIAN SOCIETY'S VIEWS ON TRIAL BY JURY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

The board of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association have addressed a letter to the Bengal Government on the subject of trial by jury. They review briefly the chief features of the agitation, and refer to the bearing of the notification on their own community. They conclude by saying that they feel strongly that the recommendations of the High Court should be carried out by an early amendment of the law and in the interests of their community. Greater security should be imparted to the administration of justice by the enlistment and employment of special jurors, amongst whom, Europeans and Eurasians, whenever possible should have the place for trial of capital and other important cases.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Senate on Saturday the board of accounts appointed to scrutinize the income and expenditure of the University board will consist of three Fellows of the University to be appointed annually by the Senate. They will meet ordinarily every three months to examine the accounts, prepare the budget, and transact all business relating to the finances of the University.

SUICIDE OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

Mr. F. A. Ward, Chief Engineer, steam tug Dalhousie, committed suicide on Saturday by taking a large quantity of opium. Domestic troubles is said to be the cause.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

PORT SAID, Dec. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Taroba left here this evening.

COLOMBO, Dec. 17.

The mail steamer Australia from Aden arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Total week's sales of Cotton.....	36,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	174,000	"
" " Surats.....	1,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,460,000	"
" " Surats.....	20,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	5,000	"

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera.....	4 5-16

The Manchester Market has been strong.

7 lbs. Shirtings.....	4-7
8¼ lbs. do.	5-9
40s Mule Twist.....	0-8¼
2½ per cent. Consols	97⅛
3 per cent. Rentes.....	98½ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63⅛
Exchange on India. 30 days' sight.....	1-24

THE PARSEE CRICKET TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondents "E. J. T." and "Old Crock" have very much underrated Parsee batting, the latter indeed goes the length of quoting from Mr. Patel's lecture on Parsee cricket. But the quotation cannot be said to be perfect as it stops short at a very important point, viz., the causes of the backwardness of Parsee batting. Unfortunately I have not before me the full text of the lecture, otherwise I would have showed that Mr. Patel does not hold such a low opinion of Parsee batting as "Old Crock" would have us believe. It is a pity none of the local papers thought fit to report the lecture at full length, although it was of unusual interest, presenting as it did a summary of Parsee cricket for the first time. The Parsee cricketers have always received their triumphs with becoming modesty, and yet, strange to say, "E. J. T." thinks them elated. Evidently he seems to be smarting under some grievous wrong, real or imaginary.

Dec. 17. JUSTICE.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent of the 16th inst. writes that the Parsees being elated by the successes achieved by them have given up practising, &c., but he must be aware, and if he is not, I must inform him through the medium of your valuable paper, that cricket-playing is not the profession of the Parsee cricketers. They are not practising together, because all of them are men of business, and hence they are unable to get out of their work.

I am led to write this letter, as, whilst I was watching the game between Lord Hawke's Team and the Poona Eleven at Poona, some of the Europeans who were sitting by me abruptly put me the question, "Is there any professional player in the Parsee team as was announced by one of the Poona papers about two months ago?" I replied in the negative, at the same time informing them that the editor of that paper must have used the word "Professional," for men having the profession of a doctor or a lawyer, &c., because the present Parsee representative team is composed of merchants, doctors, lawyers, university men, and gentlemen employed in reputed firms, like that of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, &c.

Your readers will thus see that if, as your correspondent states, the Parsee team is not practising, it is because it cannot find leisure to do so, and not that it is in any way elated by the successes which your correspondent is good enough to attribute to it.—Yours, &c.,

M. E. PAVRI.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your paper to draw the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to the practice of some natives of placing small ponies in front of heavy carriages, which the poor beasts are whipped up to draw at fast speeds. I have seen as many as five persons inside such a carriage and two on the coachbox and the cruelty involved is probably exercised in order only to save a few poolies of grass and seers of gram, which a larger animal would eat. I have heard with much satisfaction that the S. P. C. A. is exercising now a strict control over the loads which bullocks are pulling, and I am sure it only requires pointing out to cause the most laudable work of the Society to be extended to a stoppage of the practice alluded to above.—Yours &c.,

W. H. W.

THERMOMETER READINGS

SATURDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 17.

10 p.m.	76°9

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18

6 a.m.	75°9
10 a.m.	80°4
2 p.m.	85°4
4 p.m.	84°4

THE *Times* of Nov. 29 publishes the text of the recent Note in which M. de Nelidoff complained to recent Note in which M. de Nelidoff complained to the Porte of the non-payment of the indemnities due to Russian subjects for losses sustained during the war of 1877-78, and asked for a "prompt and final settlement" of the debt. The *Times* goes on to state that the Note has produced in official Turkish circles an exceedingly unpleasant impression. The failure of recent negotiations for a new Turkish loan has deprived the Porte of the immediate means for meeting the Russian claim, but we understand that a combination is on foot for pledging, for the purpose, the annuity payable to the Turkish Government by the Tombeki Monopoly Company. This combination would secure the Russian creditors, and at the same time, it is hoped, disarm the hostility of the Russian Embassy towards a monopoly to which it has hitherto objected, on the ground that it prejudicially affected the rights of Armenians and other Russian subjects interested in the Tombeki trade.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

THE great, I might to use a cant phrase almost say, epoch-making speech delivered by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, at the annual meeting of the British South Africa Company has revived public feeling in the future of Uganda, pronounced by Mr. Stanley and other travellers in the Dark Continent Ooganda. In certain quarters, especially among the Missionary Societies, there is a disposition to distrust the intention of her Majesty's Government, but the more general belief is that whatever thoughts they may have had when the subject first engaged their attention of adopting the now unpopular policy of "scuttle" they have no desire to retire from what I heard Mr. Stanley a few evenings ago describe in terms not less enthusiastic than those employed by that most energetic of explorers and lecturers Captain Lugard. Mr. Stanley—he was speaking in reply to the toast of "British Interests in Africa"—quoted a remark made in his hearing by Mr. Rhodes. "What I want," said the Prime Minister of Cape Town, "is the backbone of Africa, and you know what I mean, Mr. Stanley." The latter assured us that he did know what Mr. Rhodes meant, "and" added the discover of Livingstone "the best part of the backbone of Africa is Uganda." Mr. Stanley was sarcastic at the expense of the present administration and although he did not say so in so many words he appeared to have doubts as to the *bona fides* of Sir Gerald Portal's mission. Mr. Stanley has greatly changed in appearance during the past few years. I was present at a semi-private function he attended previous to his latest travels. So far as I can remember he had not a single grey hair then. Now his hair and moustaches are perfectly white. Although he has altered so much his eyes are as powerful and penetrating as ever. I wondered as I listened to his murmurs about the indifference displayed by Englishmen to explorers whether he was still smarting under his defeat by an obscure individual at the General Election, or whether he felt disappointed because Lord Salisbury did not recommend him for a peerage so tantalizingly held up to his gaze by his ardent admirers in the press. An eloquent and impressive speech was rather spoiled by Mr. Stanley's rather too pronounced self-consciousness, and by the querulous tone in which he resented the suspicious attitude of a portion of the British public towards him in the past. Incidentally he remarked that the railway is the only thing that will save Africa, and he showed that he at all events was not jealous of Mr. Rhodes by the allusions he made to that gentleman's address at the Canon-street Hotel. Perhaps it is a slight but pardonable exaggeration to say, as Mr. Stanley did, that Mr. Rhodes's pronouncement revives memories of the Elizabethan era; still it was a fine performance, and even the *Daily News* is constrained to disavow the narrow views of our Imperial responsibilities entertained by the Labouchères, the Storeys, and the Lawsons. "We are not," says the Bouverie-street organ, "among those highly respectable Radicals who think that all extensions of the Queen's dominions are necessarily misfortunes." Finally after glancing at the bold scheme propounded by Mr. Rhodes of a telegraph from Zambezi to Uganda and thence to Wady Halfa, the feasibility of which is believed in by Mr. Stanley, the aforetime scourger of licentious Jingoes exclaims in an air of genuine admiration, "The genius of the men who made the British Empire is not extinct." In the course of his speech Mr. Rhodes, explaining his magnificent telegraphic project said he did not propose to fight the Mahdi but to "deal" with him, adding that he had never met any one in his life who could not be dealt with. Some people forgetting apparently that Mr. Rhodes was addressing an audience principally composed of City men are shocked at such sentiments being received with cheers and laughter instead of groans and hisses.

One gentleman, Mr. E. F. V. Knox, M.P., with the ingenuousness of youth, protests against Mr. Rhodes's cynical observation, remarking that it carries us back to Sir Robert Walpole "who thought every man had his price." What Sir Robert Walpole thought it is not possible to ascertain but it is a popular delusion to suppose that he made the famous remark universally attributed to him. Many of the supposed famous sayings of great men are pure inventions. This particular saying put down to the Georgian Prime Minister is not exactly an invention; it would be more correct to call it a distortion. Like many more persons Mr. Knox seems to be unaware that Sir Robert Walpole's stinging charge had or at any rate was intended to have a limited application. It has been historically proved that what happened was this: Sir Robert Walpole pointed to some of his followers and observed "all these men"—not every man—"have their price." If we are to believe the startling charges that are being flung about by French deputies just now a modern statesman of France might very well do the same thing. By the way, a foreigner may be excused if he doubts the sincerity of the astonishment professed to be felt across the Channel at the disclosures arising out of that wretched Panama business. That large sums were paid to Paris newspapers for writing up the shares of M. de Lesseps's unfortunate company is perfectly conceivable. The practice on a smaller scale is carried on daily in the French capital, and what is more is defended by Frenchmen of respectability. Different ideas of journalistic morality prevail in this benighted isle, although we are only a nation of shopkeepers, but why Paris should be horrified at the alleged liberal distribution of cheques among the conductors or proprietors of certain French newspapers it is not easy to understand. Another thing that strikes an Englishman when he reflects on what is now passing in the French Metropolis is that a people so quick to discover and turn into ridicule the foibles of their neighbours should be oblivious to their own absurdities. For the time being at all events our friends the Parisians seem to be deprived of the sense of humour, or the events of the past fortnight could not have occurred.

The Currency Committee had the pleasure of hearing Sir F. Forbes Adam expound his views on the silver question on Saturday, a special meeting having been convened to enable the ex-chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to give evidence. Sir Frank was under examination two hours, and if report is to be believed, he expressed his entire dissent from the views expressed by the Currency Association. By the way, the *Economist* deals almost as savagely with Mr. Mackay's Manchester speech as its contemporary the *Statist* did in the previous week with Mr. Finlay's letter to the tea planters. His argument, we are told, was so contradictory as to suggest a doubt whether he really has very clear ideas upon the subject in which he is seeking to instruct us. This is rather harsh treatment to mete out to a man of Mr. Mackay's standing in the commercial world, and one who came all the way from Calcutta purposely to enlighten the Currency Committee on the proposal to establish a gold standard for India. In some quarters this particular scheme seems to excite more hostility than the demands of the most advanced bimetallist. For instance it is being whispered abroad that Mr. Mackay in one of his speeches as President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce excused himself for not dealing with the currency problem on the ground that he had not studied the question. This of course is either an invention or an exaggeration. The object of course of such rumours is to discredit the evidence given by Mr. Mackay before the Lord Chancellor's Committee.

The proceedings of the International Monetary Conference are now attracting a good deal of attention, and it is hardly fair for one of the organs opposed to bimetallism to say that the gathering was about to break up when Mr. Alfred de Rothschild saved it from extinction by his proposal. Nor would it seem is there any more justification for the assumption that if his views should either in their entirety or in modified form be adopted the Conference would immediately be dissolved. Those who make these assertions have apparently not studied the *genus* delegate, particularly the American variety. It is hardly likely that the gentlemen from the United States, to say nothing of those from European countries, will separate before they have had an opportunity of at least putting on record their views respecting the monetary situation. The only delegates who could possibly be suspected of a desire to bring the Conference to a termination almost before it has commenced are M. Tirard and his colleagues from Paris. No French politician, however obscure he may be, likes to be absent from France during a ministerial crisis, but M. Tirard and his friend may console themselves by the reflection that if owing to their enforced absence from home they are shut out from the opportunity of being invited to confer on this occasion with M. le President there may be another change of Ministry by the time the Conference has finished its business. Mr. Rothschild's proposals recommending a combination among the Powers to purchase five millions worth of the white metal at a price not exceeding 43d. per ounce for a period of five years, and that silver be made a legal tender in England up to £5, though it has not been well received in America is not unfavourably commented upon by English bimetallists who regard it as a step in the right direction. The matter has been considered during the week, and today the result of the Committee's deliberations is being submitted to the whole Conference. Archbishop Walsh's appearance in the ranks of the bimetallists and as a supporter of Mr. Arthur Balfour is—apart from the piquancy of the thing—an interesting not to say important event. His Grace's influence with the Irish representatives in Parliament is, it is expected, likely to cause them to bestow some attention to the currency problem, and the little band of bimetallists in the House of Commons are delighted at the prospect of obtaining the Anti-Parnellites as recruits. The only Irish member who so far as I am aware has hitherto identified himself with the bimetallic movement is Mr. Knox, who belongs to the Bimetallic League, and who early this year published a pamphlet, entitled "The Irish Land Question as affected by the Appreciation of Gold."

The Gaekwar and Maharanee of Baroda left us yesterday, conveying with them the best wishes of the troops of friends they have made in this country as well as pleasant recollections of their second visit to England. His Highness, I am glad to say, has greatly improved in health since his arrival in Europe. At the suggestion of a late Governor of Bombay, who is at home in all parts of the Continent, the Gaekwar is travelling, *via* Brussels, in order to see something of the fine public buildings of that city. Unless, he is tempted by the delegates of the Monetary Conference to prolong his stay, he will only remain two days in the Belgian capital. From Brussels he goes to Paris for forty-eight hours, and thence to Cannes, embarking at Brindisi, in the Parramatta, on the 18th inst. One of the last functions the Gaekwar performed in London was to pay an agreeable visit on Wednesday to that admirable institution, the National Training School of Cookery, where he was entertained at luncheon by the executive committee. The members of the committee present were the Hon. E. F. Leveson-Gower, brother of the lamented Earl Granville and father of Mr. George Leveson-Gower, so long a Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone, Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., the Duke of Abercorn, who was reminded of a visit he paid to India twenty years ago, the Hon. Edward Lyulph Stanley (Sir Richard Temple's old opponent on the London School Board), Mr. James Bateman (a nonagenarian Fellow of the Royal Society) and Mr. A. W. FitzRoy. The guests invited to meet his Highness were Sir George Birdwood, Sir Edwin Arnold, and Mr. S. Digby. His Highness accompanied by the other visitors were afterwards shown over the building by the excellent Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Charles Clarke, who takes special pride in the progress that is being made by the two native pupils sent by the Gaekwar. Her intention is to pass these youths on to some great country-house for further experience previous to their going back to Baroda. At the School of Cookery they are being trained not only in the preparation of dishes, but how to lay tables, clean plate, in fact all sorts of household duties. His Highness is anxious that the culinary art should be scientifically taught in his State, and good as the native *cordon bleu* often is I should not be surprised if owing to the example set by the enlightened ruler of Baroda, India should in the course of a few years be invaded by a small army of certificated teachers from the Training School of Cookery. Since the removal of the institution from South Kensington to its present quarters in the Buckingham Palace Road, nearly facing the Grosvenor Hotel, the number of pupils has considerably increased, and the new County Councils have also given an impetus to the work. The students are not confined to one class but include many ladies of high degree and prospective brides laudably anxious to fit themselves to discharge their future domestic responsibilities. The staff consists of a lady superintendent, a secretary, an accountant, a lecturer on the method, science, and art of teaching examiners, inspecting and consulting *chef de cuisine*, a whole *posse* of teachers and a cook. With the exception of the accountant, one of the examiners (Professor Church, M.A., F.R.S.) and the *chef* all the members of the staff belong to the fair sex.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., who is rather expecting that the petition against his election may be postponed for a short time owing to the labours of the judges elsewhere having been more protracted than was at first time anticipated, is to lecture before the Democratic Club on the 14th, his subject being "Indian Politics." On Feb. 1, Sir W. Wedderburn is to address the same fraternity on "India"—by the way a rather large topic. On March 22, Mr. Melton Prior lectures on the Burmese War," and on April 5, Mr. Bennett Burleigh one of the leading lights of the Club will discourse on "The next European War," which I daresay he hopes to attend, when it comes, as the special correspondent of the great morning paper for which he has done good journalistic work in various parts of the world. The Democratic Club has its abode in one of the streets branching off the Strand, and numbers about eight hundred members. The subscription is low, and if any one paid more than eighteen pence for his dinners he would, I am afraid, not be regarded as a good Democrat. This is the only political club I know of that admits women as well as men to the privileges of membership, equality of sex being one of the first articles in the creed of your thoroughgoing revolutinary, as well as in that of a good many sentimental Conservatives in these days.

The papers announce that the Civil Service Commissioners will hold an examination this month for appointments (numbers not stated) to Class I Upper Division) of the Civil Service. The India Office is one of the public offices that is about to be recruited, and there the prospects of advancement are good. In the Correspondence Department no appointments have been made since 1884, and there is only one junior clerk left in the list. The ages of the senior clerks range from 40 to over 50. It follows that in the course of a few years the operation of the retirement-on-account-of-age Rules will alone cause vacancies in this grade, so that young men who may now enter this branch of the India Office can anticipate unusually early promotion. In this exceptional state of affairs the number of candidates at the forthcoming competition is likely to be large.

Public memories are short, and men who have at one time loomed large on the horizon are apt to be soon forgotten—if they are not initiated into the art of self-advertising. General Primrose, whose name twelve years ago was very familiar to newspaper readers when he commanded at Kandahar during the famous siege of that city has just passed away almost unnoticed. Previous to being appointed to field service in Afghanistan he commanded the Poona Division, where he will still be remembered for his kindly disposition and urbanity. He died in Dublin last Friday, and was in his seventy-fourth year.

POSTCRIPT.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., has this afternoon received a letter from Mr. Henry Waterfield, C.B., inviting him in the name of the Currency Committee to give evidence before that body at an early date. The hon. member has accepted the invitation. Mr. Dadabhai has not only taken all India for his province but is being inundated with memorials relating to grievances in almost every part of the British Empire where two or three Indians are gathered together. His assistance together with that of Sir Charles Dilke has been specially sought on behalf of the British Indians resident in Madagascar, and similar requests have within the past few days reached him from Cape Town, Durban, Pretoria, &c. One is not "Member for India" for nothing.

AT the reception of the President and Vice-President of the German Imperial Diet, on Nov. 28, the Emperor William, in reply to an inquiry of the former respecting his health, said that he had caught a severe cold while staying at the house of the Hereditary Prince of Meiningen, which was very draughty. He had cured himself by staying twenty-four hours in bed, which was his old and best remedy. He was now quite recovered, and was glad to be able to accept the Prince of Pless's invitation to shoot with him.

LORD HAWKE'S ELEVEN *VS.* POONA GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 17.

It will be remembered that when the play ceased yesterday evening, the Gymkhana Eleven had made 12 runs for the loss of one wicket, Captain Du Cane being bowled by Foljambe for 5. Wilkins and Fagan were still in, the former having already put seven runs to his credit.

Play being resumed, at 11-30 a.m., to-day, Wilkins and Fagan reappeared at the wickets to face the bowling of Foljambe and Gibson. Fagan scored a couple off the third ball from Foljambe, Wilkins driving the first ball from Gibson for the same number. Fagan got another couple off Foljambe, and Gibson delivered a maiden. Foljambe was again smacked for a couple by Fagan, and 20 was hoisted on the telegraph board. In the next over from Gibson, Wilkins smacked a single, and then the same batsman scored a couple off Foljambe, Gibson's succeeding over being a maiden. A single was then scored off Foljambe by Wilkins, who now smacked Gibson for three, Fagan making a single off the same bowler. Fagan now put a ball from Foljambe nicely in the slips for three, and brought the total score to 30. Fagan having scored a single off Gibson, Wilkins was dismissed in the next ball, which he placed in the hands of Hornsby at cover-point, (32-2-16). Troup succeeded Wilkins and began to score by cutting Gibson for a single, which he followed up by a good smack off Foljambe, for which he ran three. Six runs were now made by Troup off a slight tip, the result of slack fielding, which was very surprising. Troup then cut the same bowler—Gibson—to the southern boundary for four. Foljambe's next over proved to be a maiden—his first maiden over this morning. Troup ought to have been dismissed in the first ball of Gibson's succeeding over, but Hill missed a chance at short slip and two runs were made off it; Troup also scored a single off Gibson in the same over, and put away Foljambe to square leg for three. This brought the half century on the board. Troup again drove Gibson for three. Fagan had the good luck to be let off by the wicket-keeper; it was, however, not by any means an easy catch. Hornsby relieved Foljambe at the near end; each batsman scored a single off this bowler, but Troup was dislodged in the first over, being given out leg before. (57-3-24). Luard now joined Fagan, and opened his score with a three off Hornsby, bringing the total score to 60. Five byes were now added to the score. A single was then got by Luard off Hornsby, and three more byes were added to the score. Immediately afterwards Luard was clean-bowled by Hornsby, (69-4-4). Dr. Trask, the Poona captain, was the next one to partner Fagan, who, howaver, was clean-bowled in the first ball of Gibson's next over, (69-5-12). Usborne filled the vacancy, and saved his score by driving Gibson for a single, following this up by putting away Hornsby in the slips for three. Trask now made a single off Hornsby, Usborne sending the next ball from this bowler to the eastern boundary, and cutting the next one for a couple. Trask then cut Gibson for three and scored a single off Hornsby, Usborne also scoring a single off the latter. Usborne's career was now brought to a close; he gave Vernon a catch off Gibson at mid-of which was accepted, (84-6-11). Schneider now went out to partner Trask, who drove Gibson for a single. Schneider made a single off Hornsby, Trask driving the same bowler for three. Schneider got a couple more off Hornsby, and Trask a single off Gibson. Schneider gave short slip a difficult chance, which was not taken, and three runs were also made off Gibson, whom Trask again drove for a single. Two leg-byes were now obtained, and Trask, driving Hornsby for a single, brought the century on the board at 1 o'clock. Hill was now put on to bowl in place of Hornsby. Schneider drove him for a single, and Trask did the same. Poona had now made sufficient runs to save an inning's defeat. Gibson continued to bowl from the Council Hall end, for a little time longer, and was then relieved by Foljambe. The pause in the scoring was eventually broken by Trask cutting Hill for three and Schneider hitting a couple off the same bowler. After few more runs had been made off with bowlers, Heseltine took charge of the bowling at the far end, and after he had delivered one over, they adjourned for tiffin at 1-30 p.m. Play was resumed at 2-30 p.m. Trask and Sinclair continuing their innings. The bowlers were—Heseltine from the far end and Hill from the Gymkhana end. Robinson kept the wicket in place of Mr. C. W. Wright. Two byes were added to the score, and Schneider drove Hill for a single. Another bye being scored, 120 was exhibited on the board. Trask now sent Heseltine beyond the southern boundary and Schneider again drove Hill for a single. Four byes were now scored, and Schneider cut Heseltine to the southern boundary. Trask got a single off Hill. Heseltine was now taken off, and Gibson put on in his place. Trask cut the latter for three and got a couple off Hill. In the next over of Gibson Schneider was caught at cover point by Foljambe, (139-7-21). Stockdale joined Trask, and the latter scored two off a straight drive off Hill. Stockdale opened by driving Gibson for a single, and Trask got a single off Hill, off a lucky hit. Stockdale ran three off another lucky hit off Hill, and then struck Gibson for a couple and then for three, which brought the century and a-half on the board. Trask next drove Gibson for a single, and the same batsman hit Hill for a single. Stockdale now scored three off Hill, Trask making another lucky hit off this bowler for three. 160 was now exhibited on the telegraph board. Hornsby now took charge of the leather at the south end from Hill. His first ball was smacked for three by Stockdale, Trask striking the fourth ball for a couple. Stockdale scored four off Gibson's next over, and he and Trask each got a single off Hornsby. Stockdale then made another two good drives off Gibson and ran a couple for each. He also drove Hornsby for three, and Trask got a couple off the same bowler, bringing 180 on the board. Foljambe now relieved Gibson at the north end. Foljambe took the place of Gibson at the north end. Trask drove him for a couple, but his bails were soon afterwards scattered by Foljambe, (184-8-46). Trask had played very steadily all through his innings; he made 46. Anderson now went out to partner Stockdale, who put away Foljambe to leg for a couple, and then made four off the same bowler. Anderson scored two singles, one off each bowler. Stockdale then got a single off Hornsby, and Anderson made a couple, Stockdale having another single off Foljambe, three byes were run. Heseltine was now tried from the near end, Anderson scoring a couple off the last ball of his first over. The double century was now exhibited on the telegraph board amidst applause. Stockdale drove Foljambe for a couple, and then drove him for three, but in the next ball Foljambe clean bowled Anderson, (206-9-6). Sinclair went in last. Stockdale scored another single, and then Heseltine bowled Sinclair. The innings closed at 4 o'clock for a total of 207. With 107 to make to win, the visitors commenced their second innings, sending in Lord Hawke and C. W. Wright to withstand the attack by Schneider and Stockdale. Schneider bowled a maiden over to Wright. Lord Hawke commenced his score by cutting off Stockdale for a couple. He smacked the last ball of Stockdale's over to the north-east corner of the ground and ran four for it. A fifth run was attempted, and Wright was run out, (6-1-0). H. Wright went out to partner his captain, who scored a single off Schneider. Wright now got a single off Schneider, Lord Hawke driving the same bowler for a couple. Wright now cut Stockdale for a couple, and, in endeavouring to make a run he was run out, (12-2-3). Mr. Vernon was the next one to go in. He gave Schneider a chance in the slips off the first ball he got from Stockdale, and had the good fortune to be let off. He then scored a couple off Stockdale. A leg-bye being scored, Vernon was bowled off his pads by Schneider, (15-3-2). Robinson joined Lord Hawke. The latter struck a couple off Stockdale, but was bowled in the very next ball, (17-4-12). Hill filled the vacancy and broke his duck by scoring a single off Stockdale, and then a leg-bye being scored 20 runs were exhibited on the telegraph board. Two leg-byes were scored and Robinson made a run off Stockdale. Hill then put Schneider away to leg for three, and then drove Stockdale to square-leg for four, the ball passing beyond the western boundary. Anderson was now put on to bowl in place of Schneider. Robinson cut the third ball from him for three. The same batsman drove Stockdale for a couple, and then finding his right leg, which had been injured by a ball, too painful he retired, his place being taken by Hornsby who, however, was dismissed without scoring, being taken by Troup at mid-off off Stockdale, (36-5-0). Gibson then partnered Hill. A maiden having been bowled from either, and Gibson had the good luck to be let off by Wilkins who had all through been fielding very smartly at point. Gibson then smacked Stockdale for four. Hill followed up with a single off Anderson, Gibson doing likewise. Three byes were now obtained. Hill scored five and Gibson three off Anderson's next over. Hill made a couple off Anderson and Gibson a single off Anderson. It being 5-30 p. m. play ceased, the total score being, (58-5-0).

The following are the full scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Surg-Capt Trask, b Hornsby ...	0	b Foljambe		46
Captain Du Cane, b Heseltine ..	1	b Foljambe		5
Mr Troup, c Hill, b Gibson	27	l-b-w, b Hornsby.....		24
Mr Luard, b Hornsby	6	b Hornsby		4
Mr A D Wilkins, b Gibson ..	14	c Hornsby, b Gibson...		15
Mr Usborne, b Foljambe	0	c Vernon, b Gibson ...		11
Mr Stockdale, b Foljambe	2	not out.....		41
Fagan, b Foljambe	7	b Gibson.....		12
Mr Schneider, st Wright, b Foljambe	19	c Foljambe, b Gibson.		21
Mr Anderson, c Vernon, b Gibson	4	b Foljambe		6
Mr Sinclair, not out	0	b Heseltine		0
Extras.....	10	Extras.....		21
Total.....	84	Total.....		207

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.					2nd Innings.				
	B.	R.	M.	W.			B.	R.	M.	W.
Hornsby	60	16	7	2	Foljambe.....		95	31	7	3
Heseltine....	50	17	3	1	Gibson		160	55	15	4
Foljambe ...	69	21	4	4	Hornsby		80	43	2	2
Gibson	60	20	4	3	Hill		85	25	8	0
					Heseltine		27	12	1	1

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lord Hawke, b Stockdale.....	62	b Stockdale		12
Mr C W Wright, b Schneider ..	11	run out		0
Mr Gibson, b Anderson	4	not out		10
Mr Vernon, c Luard, b Stockdale	12	b Schneider		2
Mr H F Wright, b Stockdale ...	6	run out		3
Mr Hill, l-b-w b Troupe	3	not out.....		17
Mr Hornsby, c Trask, b Stockdale	13	c Troup, b Stockdale..		0
Mr Robinson, not out	20	retired.....		7
Mr Foljambe, c and b Troupe...	0	did not bat.		
Mr Maclean, l-b-w b Schneider.	25			
Mr Heseltine, c Schneider, b Anderson	16			
Extras.....	13

el Stand. Many to go left-handed course; Gentleman right-handed. On meeting partners, both must dismount. Lady gives gentleman cigar and lights it. Fuzes not allowed. Gentleman to assist lady to mount and give her open umbrella. Mounts himself and rides back with her. The couple that pass Judge's box first are together and have umbrella up and cigar alight to win. One of each couple or both must ride a pony. R.-C.

Mrs Woolmer and Mr Woolmer 1
Miss Walker and Mr Bayly 0
Miss Howard and Capt Peyton 0

4TH RACE.—"Ladies' Nomination."—Cup to owner. Prizes of jewellery to Nominator. All maidens of day 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 11st 7lbs. W for 1. Galloways never won a race value Rs. 40 allowed 7lbs, and those that have never started for a race of any sort or description allowed 4lbs. extra in addition. Winners of a race value Rs. 50 7lbs, extra. Distance—½ mile.

Mrs Scannell nom Mr Fowler's g ob m Monitor, 9st 7lb, Ahmed 1
Mrs Woolmer nom Mr Woolmer's g a p Moonshine, 10st 13lbs, Owner 2
Mr Woolmer nom Mr Framji's b a p Marquis, 9st 11lb, Native 2
Mrs Bowden nom Capt Upperton's b a p Nopean, 10st 5lb, Owner 0
Mr Walker nom Mr Waddington's b ob m Ellen, 9st 7lbs, Owner 0
——nom Mr Du Cane's g a g Lea Gull, 10st 10lb, Owner 0

Won easily. Dead heat for second place.

5TH RACE.—"Polo Ball Stakes."—A cup. To be ridden on ponies bare-backed, drive Polo Ball round flags and through Goal posted about 400 yards.

Mr Waddington 1
Captain Upperton 2
Mr Woolmer 0
Captain Peyton 0
Mr Stubbs 0
Mr Whyte 0
Captain Tidswell 0
Mr Peacock 0

After the races prizes were distributed, and thus brought the meeting to a successful conclusion.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DEC. 14.

THE hearing of the charge brought by Nawab Mehdi Hassan against S. M. Mitra for defamation was resumed to-day, at the Court of the Residency Bazaar, before Mr. O. V. Bosanquet. Mr. Rudra, barrister-at-law, represented the complainant, and Mr. Eardley Norton, barrister-at-law, represented the accused.

The cross-examination of Atta Hussain, pleader, was resumed. He said his mother was not a slave girl of bad repute. He had not been on such good terms with Syed Hussain Belgrami in Hyderabad, as he was in Lucknow, and Syed Hussain had treated him somewhat badly, and held his head high in respect to witness. However, he was neither pleased nor displeased with Syed Hussain. He was on good terms with his brothers. Strict *purdah* was kept among ladies in Lucknow in his time. Witness described how a Mahomedan woman wore her *duputta*. It was always passed over the left shoulder. He did not know whether Sarwar Jung had written a letter to the Government in reference to the case. He had seen Sarwar Jung frequently since the institution of the case. He was employed in no way by Sarwar Jung. He swore that none of his relations or friends had ever asked him to come forward and give his evidence. Rufi-ud-deen said to him that he would have to give evidence in the case as he knew so much about it, and if he did not wish to mention Syed Hussain Belgrami's name he had better see Mr. Edgelow about it, otherwise it would have to come out.

Re-examination by Mr. Norton.—Witness said neither Sarwar Jung or Sajet Beg had ever told him what to say in this Court. He did not give evidence against Syed Hussain Belgrami in this Court, because he felt annoyance at his treatment. He had never known any respectable married woman wear her *duputta* in the way described. (The photograph alleged to be that of Gertrude Donnelly in native dress was shown to witness.) No respectable Mahomedan woman wore her dress in the fashion shown there.

Fakhrudin Hasan, barrister, one of the prosecution witnesses, examined on commission at Allahabad and identified the signature of Mirza Mehdi, his father, one of the witnesses to the marriage contract was cross-examined by Mr. Norton. He said he was a cousin of Nawab Mehdi Hassan, and supported witness whilst he was in England studying. He was present when Dr. Hooper was examined as to his father's condition. His father could have been brought into court, but he was too old and feeble, and could not walk about.

Did you see witness examined?—Yes.

Did he walk about?—No.

What do you mean by saying he could not come, because he could not walk about?—He is unable to sit.

Has your father never sat up this year?—Yes, but not frequently.

Continuing, witness said if his father had been propped up with pillows he might have been examined in Court. When Dr. Hooper gave a certificate saying his father could not come to Hyderabad, he also meant that he could not attend Mr. Radice's house, at Lucknow, five miles from his father's house. His father drove to Dr. Hooper's house, that was not far from Mr. Radice's house. His father walked with help to the carriage. Witness was not present when his father signed the marriage contract of Mehdi Hassan and Gertrude Donnelly. He had not seen any other specimen of his father's handwriting of twenty years ago except that on the marriage contract. His father had been in a paralytic condition. He had specimens of his father's signature but not with him.

Why did you not bring them with you?—I did not know you wanted them.

Then I am afraid your professional education has not been completed?—It has not.

DEC. 15.

Fakhrudin Hasan was again cross-examined by Mr. Norton. He said: He never saw the marriage contract before he gave evidence at Allahabad.

Did you go to Allahabad prepared to swear that the signature was your father's without looking at it? I did not intend to swear that the signature was his without looking at it.

You were in England in 1888 when Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was there?—Yes.

Was Alice Evans with her?—No.

I shall be obliged if you will send to Lucknow and get some of your father's signatures?—I will do so.

Is your father's signature as firm now as it was some time ago?—Yes, but his hand shakes.

Is the signature on the contract a firm or shaky signature?—It is shaky.

Can you recall the time when his hand did not shake?—No.

Is there any difference in his signature of 1873 and 1892?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Rudra: Witness said his father was physically and mentally unable to attend Court as he was very weak and talked a lot of rubbish.

Thomas William DeSouza, witness for the defence, said he was a telegraph master, resident at Poona. He had been in the telegraph department of the British service for over thirty-five years. He married a sister of James Lauchlin in 1866. In 1869 he was stationed at Cawnpore as telegraph master in charge of the office. Mrs. Gibbons, Lauchlin's other sister, was staying at his house. In 1869 Lauchlin came from Baroda to witness's house in Cawnpore; that was in February. During 1869 he came across Gertrude Donnelly, that was the day of her mother's funeral, 19th June. She came from Lucknow, and her father and Mr. Lauchlin were with her. He sent a telegram to Lauchlin saying that Gertrude Donnelly's mother was dead. Mrs. Donnelly arrived in his house the day before. She came to his house, because Lauchlin was there. Lauchlin was then paying his addresses to the daughter. When Lauchlin and Gertrude arrived in Cawnpore on the day of the mother's burial, they went to the cemetery, and were accompanied by two or three men. When they returned they said that they opened the coffin in order to let Gertrude Donnelly see her mother's face. Donnelly and his daughter slept in one room. In consequence of a complaint concerning Donnelly witness asked Lauchlin to get the father and daughter off to Lucknow. Witness considered Gertrude Donnelly to be about sixteen and she certainly could not be eleven years of age at that time. Lauchlin paid the expense of the mother's funeral. The coffin was a cheap one, with calico lining. The grave was a catcha one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rudra.—Mr. De Souza said he had read the reports of the case in the papers. He had been in correspondence with Lauchlin during the time Lauchlin had been in Hyderabad. He had destroyed the letters.

There was nothing further of interest.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE committee have fixed Thursday, the 9th of February, 1893, as the date for the club ball; Saturdays, the 25th of February, and 4th of March, 1893, for the ladies' tiffins; and Saturday, the 25th of February, 1893, for the half-yearly general meeting.

MRS. PARNELL has lodged with the Official Receiver at Brighton, a scheme of arrangement which was submitted at a meeting of her creditors on Nov. 30, and which, in the opinion of the Official Receiver, is reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of the creditors. The purposed scheme of arrangement was adopted.

THE M. B. DEGREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the report of the discussion on the M.B. question is now before us, I request you to publish in your paper a few remarks that I have to make in reference to Dr. Temuljee's speech in support of his amendment. The speaker, from his own confession, seems to have spoken with a light heart and not with the seriousness and the sense of responsibility, which ought always in such important occasions to characterize the remarks, however brief, a speaker has to make. He says: "He had put in his amendment the B. Sc. test under protest, for he believed that examination a farce," the amendment being that the designation for the First Medical Degree be L. M. and S., till a provision is made for conferring an equivalent diploma or certificate by some licensing body, such as the Grant Medical College, and that the entrance test be as hitherto. That a new degree of M. B. be instituted, and that all the candidates for that degree be required to pass the Intermediate Examination in Arts or the Final B. Sc. before going up for the M. B. Examination." Now, where was the need of proposing a farce as a test for his M. B., if he really believed it as a farce?

Then again, one should like to know what he meant by saying: "He found that the time had not arrived when they could dispense with this class of practitioners," namely, the L. M. & S. class. What difference would a mere change in designation would make in the quality of the practitioners and how would it affect the public, to whom the L. M. and S. practitioners, he says, are so necessary? Does he mean to say that the M. B.s would be a dearer commodity to the people than the L. M. & S.s?

Then he takes Dr. Khory to task for daring to compare our Graduates and Under-Graduates and Matriculates with those of European Universities. In the report of Dr. Khory's speech I fail to find any such invidious comparison made, as he himself is guilty of. All that Dr. Khory seems to say is that the Matriculation is almost a universal test in Europe for the M. B. and M. D. Degrees, and, since the course that an L. M. and S. has to go through in the Grant College is the same, or nearly the same as that which entitles the student of medicine in Europe to the Degree of M. B., why should not the same course entitle the student here to the same distinction? This certainly means no comparison, at any rate, such invidious ones as Dr. Temuljee himself unhappily makes when he introduces the name of Professor Oxenham. He says: "But they must remember that to the latter (European students of medicine) the language of the curriculum was their native tongue; whereas to the former (native students) it was a foreign tongue." Quite right, my experience has, however, been that foreign as the English language is to the Indian medical student, he succeeds, even with his bad knowledge of English, in mastering the phraseology of his scientific test books as well as a Graduate in Arts. The difficulty in that respect is common to both; unless of course, the Graduate has had Latin for his Second Language. I can certainly understand the propriety of a knowledge of Latin being made compulsory on every student of English medicine, for that would really help him a great deal in understanding the scientific phraseology, but I don't see the necessity of a higher Arts course being made compulsory. I wish to know further whether the European M. D.s, without exception, are a class of highly educated and cultured men? They may write and speak English or French far better than the native L. M. and S. But are all of them really cultured people I have got with me two samples of the writings of an English M.D., and F.R.C.S.,—and they are not lengthy which may be set as examples of incorrect grammar and idiom before a candidate for the Matriculation Examination. And they are records carefully and deliberately written—one of them a demi-official letter and the other a certificate. The writer, who is now a retired member of the Indian Medical Service is known in another part of the country as a highly skilful operator. I am sure, however, that his had grammar and idiom did not in the least come in the way of his skill as a Surgeon.

Dr. Temuljee asks: Would they compare Mr. Oxenham to a B. A. of the Bombay University. No; I would not compare him to any baphazard B. A. of our University. He must remember that any or every British B.A. is not an Oxenham. So, if it will not be quite so easy to find his equal from amongst English B.A.s; it will certainly be not easy to find his match from amongst our Graduates. Still I am not disappointed. I can safely say, yes; we have one or two B.A.s of his stamp amongst us. Shall I name them! Mr. Shankar Pandurung Pandit is one, Mr. Modak is another, the late Shripad Babajee Thakur was the third. I think Mr. Oxenham himself will own these men as his equals. This is an unpleasant task, but Dr. Temuljee has forced it upon me. But even if we admit, for a moment, that we have no B.A.s amongst us, who can be compared to Professor Oxenham, does it, therefore, follow that the University should no longer confer the Degree of B.A., but invent some designation corresponding to our L.M. and S.—say for instance, Licentiate of Literature and History—L. L. and H. It would be simply ridiculous to do so.

Says: Dr. Temuljee, "He had often heard the cry that their profession could not produced a Telang or a Mehta, and it was his belief that it never would until the standard of proficiency was raised." In the first place, such a cry, so far as my knowledge goes, was only heard once, and that very recently, and not often. And in the second place, I am of opinion that the cry is groundless. There have not been many Telangs and Mehtas, in spite of a host of Arts Graduates that we have had. They have been so few and far between, they can be counted on one's fingers. But I contend that we also have had our Telangs and Mehtas, if not quite almost. Can we not compare the late Drs. Gopal Shivram, Sakharam Arjun, Narayan Dajee, Anant Chandroba—not to mention the late Dr. Bhau Dajee—to Messrs. Telang and Mehtas and most of them not Graduates at all, but simple Matriculates, or not even that? These names are from the dead; now, even amongst the living, we have our Telangs and Mehtas. Dr. Da Gama has a European fame as an oculist. Is he a Graduate in Arts? Dr. Tribhowandas who also has made a name for himself, by his rhinoplastic surgery, is not an Arts Graduate. I am sure, Dr. Vishram of Poona, is not a Graduate, not even a Matriculate, and yet every one knows him as a capital surgeon. The Indore General Hospital cannot forget the late Dr. Gunpat Sing, whose skill as an original and skilled surgeon even Dr. Keegan willingly bears testimony to. And yet what was he? Neither a Graduate nor an Under-Graduate nor even a Matriculate. His knowledge of English was quite practical and rudimentary. I ask who are these men if not our Telangs and Mehtas. I dont name the late Dr. Bhau Dajee, Dr. Kirtikar, Dr. Parakh, Dr. Bahadurjee, and Dr. Kunte, as it may be argued that they had either a Previous Arts College education or English Training. The truth is that the whole national platform is so low as compared with that of the English or other European nations, that comparisons will always be misleading. We have our big men, our men of light and leading; who may be pigmies by the side of European men of light and leading, but all the same, they are great to us. Dr. Blanc and Dr. Cook often said that the L. M. and S.s of this University can safely stand comparison with the medical Graduates of any European University. They never made a secret of their opinion. They freely declared it again and again. And I believe they were not in any way biassed in their opinion. I, therefore, believe that the time has certainly come when our University should substitute the Degree of M. B., for the misnomer L. M. and S.—Yours, &c.,

AN L. M. & S.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE annual gun target practice of No. 1 Company of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery was brought to a close on Saturday afternoon. Two detachments left the Municipal offices at 3-15 p.m. and proceeded to Pilot Bunder by gharry. Sergeant Pinder taking post on the 40-pounder, while Sergeant Marsland took charge of the 6-3" detachment. Nearly 40 rounds had to be fired off, and the guns were brought into action at once. The shooting on the whole was very fair, especially that from Sergeant Pinder's gun. At the conclusion of the practice, the men marched back to Sassoon Dock. Before being dismissed, Major Roughton informed them that there would be no parade next Saturday, the practice having been completed. He likewise told them that the Annual Camp would commence on the 5th February at the Mahalaxmi Fort. The parade having then been dismissed they were conveyed back to the Fort by tramcars. Major Roughton, Captain Leslie, and Lieutenants J. Sanders-Slater, Barrow, and Pennie were the officers on parade.

The following are the scores made in the sixth Silver Spoon Competition fired at Coorla:—

	Pts.
Sergt Pinder	31*
Gunner Bladwell	29†
Gunner Bond	27*
Sergt-Instr Owens	26*
Sergt-Major Beckering	25*
Gunner Heskith	25
Corpl Taylor	23*
Lieut Robertson	17
Gunner Martin	14
Gunner McAlpin	14
Gunner Robertson	13
Gunner Traylen	11

* Handicapped four points.
† Winner of spoon.

This week's competition will be at the 300 yards with a match on Friday at the 500 yards.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE services of Colonel J. D. P. French, 19th Hussars, and Lieutenant the Hon. R. H. L. J. de Montmorency, 21st Hussars, have been placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Cavalry in India for employment in connection with the approaching Cavalry Camp of exercise at Muridki, the former as a Brigadier and the latter as Orderly Officer.

THE earnings of the North-Western Railway for the week ended the 3rd instant were two and a-quarter lakhs short of those for the corresponding week of last year. Comparing the periods of the two years, from 1st April to 3rd December, the present year shows a total deficiency of sixty-two lakhs.

MRS. ANDREW, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew, died at Trimulghery on the 12th instant after a short illness. She was a very popular member of society and a sporting lady, and her sad and untimely death is mourned by a large circle of friends.

ALTHOUGH the distress in the Presidency Division last year was nowhere so severe as to call for State aid, Mr. Beames reports that the agricultural classes suffered, on the whole, a marked diminution of prosperity. Cultivators in the Murshidabad district made large profits by rearing silk cocoons, in spite of the fact that since the spread of disease among the silkworms this industry has become somewhat precarious. It is still, however, not uncommon for a ryot to raise cocoons to the value of Rs. 100, the greater part of which is clear profit.

MR. J. A. JONES, Sanitary Engineer to the Madras Government, has found that the original estimated cost of the construction of water-works for Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tanjore was capable of reduction owing, among other things, to (1) the low charges for freight ruling just now, and (2) the low price of iron-pipes. The Government has accordingly ordered that pending final adjustment on the completion of the works, Rs. 14,287 and Rs. 8,700 respectively of the grants already drawn by the Municipal Councils of Madura and Trichinopoly are to be refunded to Government while the grant to the Tanjore Council will be reduced to Rs. 1,88,600.

THE inquiry into the causes of the deterioration of what is known as the Burhganga Doab in the Etah, Mainpuri and Farukkabad Districts, carried out under the orders by Mr. Nicolls, of the Irrigation Department, was finished in August 1889, but the remedial measures recommended by him were only recently completed—so far as they have gone, for there is much still left to do—and have been noticed in a recent *Gazette* with the warm thanks of Government for the admirable way the investigation was was carried out. The deterioration was found to be due to a rise in spring-level owing to obstructed drainage channels, and these have been cleared and the uplands at least drained at a cost of over a lakh of rupees. Coincidentally with these measures it was found necessary to afford relief to the deteriorated villages by a reduction in the revenue demand, which was carried out in the Farukhabad District by Mr. Trethewy, Assistant Collector. The progress of the whole operations received the closest personal attention from our late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Auckland Colvin, who himself visited the affected villages.

RETURNS of the rail-borne trade of Bengal show a marked improvement during the past year, alike under exports and imports. The total weight carried rose from 2 1-3 to over three crores of maunds, the value from about 18 to nearly 19¾ crores of rupees. An increase of nearly 56 per cent. in the imports was due to larger despatches of wheat, rice, and linseed from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces. The export trade advanced nearly 17 per cent. through improvements under coal and coke, gunny bags and kerosine oil, which more than counterbalanced a falling off under railway plant and rolling stock and rice.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 19th November were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 70,029-2-8, and for goods, etc., Rs. 78,175-5-8, making altogether Rs. 1,48,204-8-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 134-0-0. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 1,21,689-10-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 135-1-0.

MR. J. W. KNIGHT, Assistant Commissioner, Mysore, was brought to Madras on Friday morning from Bangalore in a very critical state of health, suffering from the after effects of a severe stroke of the sun, and was admitted into the General Hospital. Mr. Knight was detailed for duty with the Viceroy during his visit to Mysore, and suffered much from exposure.

THE rapid increase in the export of coal from the Brahmaputra Valley, which has been recorded of late years, was more than maintained in 1891-92. Some nine years ago the total export was below 500 maunds. In 1889-90 it rose suddenly from a quarter of a million to over a million and a-half maunds; while last year the total reached nearly two and three-quarter millions. The demand for Assam coal is likely in the future to be fully equal to the supply, owing to its excellent quality and comparative cheapness.

MR. A. T. FORBES, Assistant Collector, now on special duty at Bellary, has been appointed Deputy Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court in the room of Mr. Walter Morgan.

THE Government of India have decided that charges on account of rewards for proficiency in Oriental languages, granted under military rules to military officers in civil employ, shall be borne by the military estimates.

SURGEON-MAJOR JOSEPH BLOOD, B.M.S., on temporary half pay, has permission to retire from the service on Dec. 21.

THE Honorary Degree of M.A. was conferred on Colonel Charles Swinhoe, Indian Staff Corps, by the University of Oxford, on Tuesday, the 22nd November, on account of his work in the Natural History Department of the University Museum, during the past two years.

THE Secretary for War has promptly rejected the proposal of the Army Pensioners' Association for the disestablishment of Chelsea Hospital. The idea was based on the precedent set by the disestablishment of Greenwich Hospital, whose inmates are scattered over the three kingdoms.

BEYOND the bare statement telegraphed on November 12th that the Russian outpost on the Murghab River had been surrounded by some thousands of Chinese and that a relief expedition, with artillery, was being fitted out in Ferghana, we have heard nothing for weeks past of possible complications in the Pamir region. We now learn that the outpost in question is on the upper waters of the Murghab, well to the north-east of the Alichur Pamir, on which Colonel Yanoff's force came into collision with the Afghans. It lies somewhat to the south of the Rang Kul, the lake which was the rendezvous of the Russian troops last summer, and is thus in territory over which China has exercised authority for some years past. In spite of the winter's having set in it is quite possible that the Governor of Kashgar may have sent troops to turn out the Russian detachment, only 185 strong, though that "thousands" of men have been employed to effect this object seems scarcely credible. We shall probably have to wait some weeks longer before the truth of the story is revealed. News travels slowly to Gilgit now that the northern passes are closed by snow, and the Tashkent officials are the embodiment of reticence when it suits their purpose. It may have been noticed that the *Svet* recently asserted that Russia must forestall England in obtaining command of the Hindu Kush passes. Not much attention would have been paid to an utterance of this kind under ordinary circumstances, but the Pamir question is now like a Leyden jar charged with electricity, and the journalists of St. Petersburg and Moscow, egged on by ambitious military adventurers of the Yanoff type, get occasionally quite a little shower of sparks from it. They doubtless hope that these will impress the public in England and India as being dangerous discharges. They really only serve to lighten the path of our soldiers and diplomatists.

GENERAL WILLIAM DORETT MORGAN, for more than twenty years commandant of the 32nd Punjab Pioneers, has just died, at his residence at Tunbridge Wells, at the age of 71. Born in October, 1821, he received his first commission in December, 1840, and served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, for which he received the medal, and was also employed in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-9 as a brigade-major, taking part in many actions, being several times mentioned in despatches, thanked by the Governor-General, and received the medal, and the brevet rank of major. Later he served in the campaign on the North-west frontier of India with the Eusofzie Expedition, for which services he received a third medal, with clasp, and the brevet of lieut-col. He also served with the Bhootan Expedition of 1865-6, and reached the rank of major-general in July, 1881, when he was placed on the unemployed supernumerary list.

MR. ARTHUR EDWARD RAWLINGS, Civil Officer of the Chin Hills and district of Manipur, is reported to have had a startling experience in Great College-street, Camden Town. While he was walking along that thoroughfare he was struck on the side of the head with a leaden pellet. He was taken to the North-West London Hospital, where the bullet was successfully extracted from the vicinity of the temple. The police were communicated with, and they found a similar bullet on the pavement flattened; but, as there was no discharge of fire-arms, no indication of the origin of the strange shooting can be furnished. It is surmised, however, that a tenant in the artisans' dwellings opposite to where Mr. Rawlings was shot had been carelessly practising with an air gun. Mr. Rawlings, who had been on sick leave in this country and was staying at Hampstead, was on the eve of his departure to British Burmah.

IT is now positively known (says the *Standard's* Berlin correspondent) that a considerable proportion of Col. Yanoff's force, amounting to one-fourth or one-third of the avowed number of men he had with him during his last expedition in the Pamirs, have been left behind on the Murghab, where they have made every preparation to pass the winter. The correspondent is also informed on good authority that the Kirghiz are flying from the Russians into Chinese territory.

A DOCTOR of divinity of high personal integrity, and much respected in the denomination to which he belongs, is about to marry a young lady to whom he has become attached (says the *Chronicle*) under somewhat romantic circumstances. The reverend gentleman, who is about sixty years of age, has devoted a great portion of his life to the rescue of poor boys and girls. Some twenty years ago or more he picked up a hungry, half-clad, friendless, but bright-eyed little girl, and removed her to one of the homes of which he had charge. The child was willing and eager to learn all that could be taught her. She developed in the course of years into an amiable and intelligent young woman, and in her turn became an instructress in the home to which she had been brought so many years before. She is still associated with the work, but she is engaged to marry the man who picked her, so to speak, from the gutter. Many of the reverend gentleman's friends have tried to persuade him against the marriage, but the doctor has the courage of his convictions, as well as affections, and will give his hand, as he has given his heart, to his old pupil. She is about thirty years of age.

A CRISIS has been brought about at Vienna through the total failure of the negotiations between the German Liberals and the Premier. The old Left party, numbering 120 members, has gone over to the Opposition, and will oppose the vote for the Secret Service Fund in the Reichsrath. Count Taaffe hopes still to maintain a majority.

ACCORDING to the *Times'* Berlin correspondent a series of reports on the German colonies had been laid by the Government before the Reichstag. They recognise, especially with regard to Africa, the difficulties that have to be overcome in the work of colonisation and settlement, but hold that the results thus far attained are not on the whole discouraging.

KING CHARLES opened the Roumanian Parliament on Nov. 26. The Speech from the Throne commenced by announcing the impending marriage of Prince Ferdinand, the Heir-Apparent, to Princess Marie of Edinburgh, which it described as an event of happy augury, whereby the links between the British and Roumanian Dynasties and the two peoples were strengthened and developed, and a guarantee was afforded for the future of the country.

HERE is a ghost story which (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*) may be commended to the Psychical Society. A gentleman arrived one evening on a visit for the first time to an old country house. As he was going upstairs to change for dinner, he observed an elderly man, dressed in the costume of the eighteenth century, come down one passage, walk along another, and enter an open door. The occurrence struck him as being peculiar, and at dinner he mentioned it to one of the daughters of the house. She appeared much interested, and questioned him minutely as to the features and costume of the apparition. Later in the evening he was taken into a room, led up to a picture, and asked: "Do you see any resemblance?" The likeness was exact, and he then learned that the original of the portrait was an admiral who had died in his country's service in 1720 or thereabouts. Still more strangely, the gallant sailor had been reported to "walk" about fifty years ago, but had apparently ceased his peripathetic habits until seen by this perfect stranger.

A DETAILED report of the seizure of the American barque Pigeon by a Russian cruiser in the Okhotsk Sea has been received at the State Department at Washington. It appears that the Pigeon was seized on suspicion of hunting seals. Russia did not claim that the Okhotsk was a closed sea, but the cruiser did exercise the right of seizure on the high sea. The Pigeon being eighty-four miles from the nearest land, the Russian authorities decided that the seizure was not warranted, because no seal-skins or appliances forsealing were found on board, and the vessel was therefore released and compensation promised. The State Department regards the case as one of much interest in connection with the pending arbitration with Great Britain, as it shows that Russia is in accord with the United States on the main questions at issue.

GEN. DODDS suggests the division of Dahomey into three territories, placed under the control of three native chiefs, under the close protection of the French Resident at Porto Novo. The Decame country will be again placed under the actual rule of King Toffa. The littoral and the lagoons between Grand Pope and Kotonou will belong to France, Whydah will become a French port, and the district of Godomey and Abomey-Calavi, as well as Lake Denham, will be annexed. Strong posts will be left in the chief towns, especially in Abomey.

M. DE LESSEPS, "le grand Francais," the chief figure of the prosecution against the directors of the Panama Company which the French Government have at last decided on, is the object of much sympathy in Parisian society just now. However bitter the indignation of the unhappy shareholders has been over the misuse of their money the integrity of the chivalrous old chief has never been doubted, and it was felt that any difficulties which he was the means of bringing about were due rather to his simplicity of heart in dealing with men who turned out to be rogues, and to his too sanguine temperament. He is a very old man now, and it is felt to be a very sad ending to an honourable and illustrious career, and one which brought some glory to France that he should figure at the bar of a public court to answer for the delinquencies of a gang of swindlers. His family, however, profess to be eager for the trial to take place, as they believe it will bring a relief to the intolerable tension under which he has so long been suffering, and will probably result in a gratifying revulsion of feeling on his behalf which would do the old veteran good. The great engineer is cousin to the Empress Eugenie. He married on the eve of the formal opening of the Suez Canal. His flock of lovely children—in the midst of whom he used to drive in a pony cart—used to be one of the brightest features in the Bois years ago when he was enjoying the full measure of his prosperity. He is the most generous and amiable of men, and it is no exaggeration to say that he is loved as well as esteemed by all who know him.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of Trustees' meeting of 13th instant:—

The Engineer recommends that for castings the tender of Messrs. Gahagan and Co. be accepted. Chunam.—That the tender of Adam Abbar be accepted. Coal.—That Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee's tender be accepted. Cocoanut and castor oils.—That Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co.'s tender be accepted. Cocoanut oil, 1st quality, for Light-house use.—That the tender of Mooljee Jaitha and Company be accepted. Iron.—That the tender of Messrs. Khimjee Jeswa and Co. be accepted. Sand, shingle and bricks.—That the tender of Mr. Babool Juganath be accepted. Stationery.—That tender of the present contractor, Mr. Hassonally Abdoolally, be accepted. Sundries and hardware.—That the tender of Messrs. E. E. Urwa and Sons be accepted. Timber.—That the tender of Messrs. Muncherjee Dorabjee and Co. be accepted. Medicines.—That no contract be entered into for this class of stores at present.

Resolution.—The supply of Powell's Dufferyn or coal of equally good quality should be stipulated for under Welsh coals.

In the tender for timber it is not stated that the rate is for scantling; and the sizes are not given. It should be ascertained that there is a misapprehension on this point, which should be attended to in future. With these remarks sanction is accorded to the acceptance of the several tenders recommended by the Engineer.

COOLY LICENSES.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 28th November, recommending with a view to the exercise of some control over the coolies seeking for hire at the docks in carrying the baggage of passengers—that all such coolies be licensed by the Trustees and furnished with a badge on the following conditions:—A fee of Rs. 2 to be paid for the badge, which will not be transferable. The transfer of the badge without the Docks Superintendent's sanction to entail forfeiture of the badge as well as the money deposited on its issue. Badges lost to be replaced through the Docks Superintendent's Office at the cost of the holder of the badge. The Dock Superintendent to have the power to withdraw any badge from its holder without assigning any reason for so doing. The name and address of the cooly to be recorded in a book to be kept by the Dock Superintendent. Coolies bearing these badges to be paid by the persons employing them in accordance with the tariff undermentioned, which applies only to work done inside the barriers between the Dock shed and the vessel lying alongside the wharf. Small hand packages, 1 anna each. Large packages, 2 annas each. Read minutes of members of the Docks Committee. Read memo. from the Docks Superintendent, dated 8th December, stating in reply to an inquiry that the cost of a badge will be about 8 annas to Re. 1 each.

Resolution.—The Docks Superintendent's proposal to license a staff of coolies for employment in handling passengers' baggage is approved. Coolies so licenced should be paid by the persons employing them at rates not exceeding those laid down in the Docks scale of fees, namely:—Portmanteau and hand packages, 1 anna each. Trunks and cases, 2 annas each. These rates to cover work done inside the barriers between the Dock shed and the vessel lying alongside. The form of badge is approved, but the fee on its issue should be Re. 1 instead of Rs. 2. The proposals in other respects may be approved.

DOCK IMPROVEMENTS.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 29th September, reporting that two copying stones on the east wall of Victoria Dock were damaged on the 23rd idem by the s.s. Surat, and estimating the cost of making good the damage at Rs. 85. Read letter from the Officiating Port Officer, dated 5th December, forwarding correspondence relative to the above accident and stating that it happened when the steamer was being shifted from No. 4 to No. 6 berth in order to allow the former to be dredged, and recommending that in the circumstances of the case the charge for repairs to the dock will be borne by the Trust.

Resolution.—The cost of repairing the damage in question should be met from the grant for repairs to wharfs—item 27 of the Budget.

Read letter from the Officiating Port Officer, dated 11th October, forwarding a letter from the Dock Master regarding the insufficiency of life-saving gear in the docks and suggesting that nine more buoys and hooks be provided for Victoria Dock and ten for Prince's Dock and Merewether Dock; the buoys to be of Driscol's patent. Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 13th October, suggesting that in addition to the proposed additional life-saving gear the corners of the docks should be better lighted. Read letter from the Officiating Port Officer, dated 19th October, forwarding a report by the Dock Master stating where additional lights are in his opinion necessary. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 10th December, making the following recommendations:—That a tall lamp-post with a powerful light, which should not be inferior to that at Church Gate Street, be provided at the large open space at the S.-W. corner of Prince's Dock. That a lamp should be placed on the parapet of each slipway of the Victoria Dock. That a lamp be placed at the East-end of each jetty. That a lamp be placed on the gutters at the middle of A and B sheds; also on the south end of M shed. That a 3-light Bray's patent should be erected east of the 20-ton crane, and similar lamps at the S.-W. and N.-W. corners of the Victoria Dock. That two kerosine oil lamps, on removeable standard, should be provided on the Dry Dock caisson.

Resolution.—The provision of the additional buoys recommended at a cost of Rs. 360 is sanctioned to the debit of the provision for Marine stores, warps and fenders, buoys, &c. Item 66 of the Budget. The provision of two kerosine oil lamps on removeable standards on the Dry Dock caisson is also sanctioned; the cost to be met from the grant under item 13 of the Budget—Miscellaneous—Oil and Lamps. Copies of the reports by the Dock Master, Port Officer, and Engineer should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner with reference to section 37 of the Port Trust Act with a request that the additional lights recommended by the Engineer may be provided. The Secretary reported that 1504 Debenture bonds of the Loan of 1892 amounting to Rs. 11,08,500 were signed by the Chairman and two Trustees during the week.

The following were among the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 9th Dec. 1892.	For week ending 9th Dec. 1891.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	21
" out of	15	18
" transported	16	14
" attended to	0	2
" warped	4	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

Vessels entered	5	4
" left	4	5
" remaining in dock	9	8

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	5	8
" left	8	8
" remaining in dock	8	6

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 10th December.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S.s. Tungue	1096	5 days.
" Bormida	2240	2 days.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following is the parade state of Saturday:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	...	1	1	...	17	21
B "	1	...	2	...	1	...	14	18
C "	...	1	...	...	2	...	13	17
D "	...	...	1	...	1	...	18	20
E "	...	...	1	1	2	...	11	15
F "	...	...	...	1	3	...	11	15
G "	1	...	2	...	1	...	36	40
H } Cadets	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	12
I } Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
K } Cadets	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	4
Army Staff	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	8
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total	4	3	8	5	13	2	175	210

The following officers were on parade, viz.:—Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley, A.-D.-C.; Majors R. S. Brown, H. A. Acworth, and T. W. C. Leathem, (Adjutant); Captains J. P. Baird, C. Place, and J. W. Smith; Lieutenants T. M. English, F. W. English, J. P. Cornforth (Quarter-Master), D. J. Sharp, J. H. Ferneaux, H. R. H. Wilkinson, and S. Tomlinson; and 2nd-Lieutenant C. C. James.

AT the last meeting of the Berlin Medical Society Dr. Lassar showed some photographs, in life size, which—a correspondent assures us—it has hitherto been impossible to take direct from the sitter. The difficulty has been overcome by Herr Haag, in Stuttgart, by means of a change in the management of the magnesium light. Herr Haag has made some lightning cartridges, which

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Peninsular, Captain A. C. Loggin, with the Overland mails of December 2, arrived in harbour, at 2-30 p.m., on Saturday afternoon. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Johnston and child	Mr Wally
Lt R C Hudson	Mrs Parrington
Mr and Mrs Hallam	Mr Conduit
Mr and Mrs Bradbury	Mr H Brown
Lt Scharbib	Mr H Wilson

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Ash	Mr Scholley
Mr Wooten Edwards	Mr Radtenbeg
Mr R Thompson	Mr J Smith
Mr Colin Turner	Mr and Mrs Bateman
Mr Sutherland	Mr Everett
Mr Sealy	Mr Heat
Mrs H Williams	Rev and Mrs West
Mr Milligan	Mr and Mrs Rushton and infant
Lt Jermyn	
Mr H Wilson	Mr Sleigh
Mr O Wilson	Mr A Phillips
Mr J Chalmers	Col Conway Gordon

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr and Mrs Bennett	Miss Maxwell

FROM ADEN.

Col W E Hughes	Sister Aloisio
Miss Hughes	Sister Augustin
Mr Castille	Mr Lund
Mr Renault	Mr D Moore

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

THE COURT.

THE Queen held an investiture at Windsor Castle on Tuesday, when a number of officers and gentlemen received from her Majesty the insignia of the various Orders which had been conferred upon them.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday presided at the first annual meeting of the Imperial Institute, and stated that her Majesty has consented to open the new building in May next.

POLITICAL.

The Marquis of Ripon, speaking on Wednesday, at a dinner of the Eighty Club, said that the Home Rule Bill would be on the same lines as the previous Bill, with amendments suggested by recent experience. The Government programme of Liberal reforms would be sufficiently ample to engage the attention of Parliament throughout the Session.

The meeting of Parliament has been fixed for Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The Government have appointed Sir Gerald Portal, Consul-General at Zanzibar, as Commissioner to report on the question of Uganda.

The judges at Newcastle on Tuesday decided that the election of Mr. Clayton was void on account of corrupt expenditure by his agent.

IRELAND.

On Wednesday the South Meath election petition ended in the Judges deciding that Mr. Fullam's election was void on account of intimidation by priests who were his agents.

The anniversary of the execution of the three men who are styled by the Irish Nationalists as the "Manchester Martyrs" was observed on Sunday last in Dublin by a procession to Glasnevin Cemetery, but no speeches were delivered. A similar procession at Cork was followed by some speeches in favour of national independence.

At the meeting of the National League in Dublin, on Tuesday, Mr. Clancy, M.P., expressed approval of the refusal of the Corporation to vote an address of congratulation to the new Lord Lieutenant, and said the government of Ireland by England was an usurpation.

GENERAL.

Major-General G. S. White has been appointed to succeed Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Duke of Abercorn presided on Tuesday at the second annual meeting of the South Africa Company. The Duke of Fife seconded the adoption of the report, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes gave an encouraging account of affairs in Mashonaland, and also indicated some widely extended undertakings in contemplation.

A National Conference on the depression of Agriculture is to be held in London on December 7. Mr. Herbert Gardner, M.P., Minister for Agriculture, while declining an invitation to be present, expresses a hope that the deliberations of the Conference may lead to practical and useful results.

The court-martial in respect of the stranding of her Majesty's ship Howe was opened at Portsmouth on Tuesday, and, the evidence closing on the following day, the captain and navigating commander were acquitted, the disaster being proved to have been caused by inaccuracy of the charts.

The death is announced of the Rev. Dr. Hart, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, who was a member of the Company for the Revision of the New Testament.

A deputation of "unemployed" had an interview on Monday with Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., to urge the immediate provision of public work. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre said at present an extensive amount of public work was in progress, but he thought that the removal of Millbank Prison and the clearing of the site for a gallery for Mr. Tate's pictures and other purposes might be undertaken at once.

At a Coroner's inquest on the body of the man who was killed by soldiers at Warwick, a verdict of wilful murder was returned against the two men who are in custody.

The announced meeting of Anarchists in Trafalgar-square on Sunday was abandoned, but a crowd gathered there. Louise Michel, with others, attempted to make speeches, but the police would not permit them.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., on Saturday, presided at the annual meeting of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, and spoke favourably of the useful work that had been already done.

Mr. Bryce, M.P., on Saturday delivered an interesting address to the London School Board Head Teachers' Association on the teaching of Civic duty.

A pupil at Haileybury College died on Saturday from injuries sustained in a football match on the previous Thursday.

Dr. Barnardo on Monday was fined £25 by the Judges of the Queen's Bench for commenting in his paper, *Night and Day*, on proceedings still pending before the Court. The Judges did not doubt the motives or intentions of Dr. Barnardo, but the publication was a contempt of Court.

A fire broke out on Friday morning in a block of warehouses at the London Docks, and, after burning for nearly 24 hours, it was only extinguished when property of large value had been destroyed.

During a fire in Agar-street, Strand, on Saturday, a fireman was overcome by a volume of smoke and fell to the ground, sustaining fatal injuries.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Gen. W. D. Morgan, Ben. Ret. ; Surg. Lt.-Col. H. W. Hill, Ben. M. D ; Surg. P. G. Lay, Ben. Ret. ; Maj. John Ross, Ben. Ret. ; Gen. J. M. Primrose, C.S.I. ; Cardinal Lavigerie ; Vice-Admiral P. R. Sharpe ; Rev. F. J. A. Hart.

AN appeal has been made to the First Lord of the Admiralty on behalf of the Naval Warrant Officers, who desire to see established a system under which promotion may be obtained by men of their class who have by length of service and by passing certain examinations qualified for higher posts. It is declared that the appeal has been favourably received and that the existing powers purpose carrying into effect the promises of their predecessors to make such changes as may be found desirable and practicable. The granting of the appeal would affect the prospects of some 1,000 warrant officers, and, indirectly, the entire rank-and-file of the British Navy, and that at an estimated annual cost not exceeding £3,000. The warrant officers "entirely disclaimed the desire expressed by themselves some time back, and by some of their advocates since, for substantive rank, or to have the various grades of the service thrown open to them." They state that "during the first ten years as warrant officers they are continually learning the duties of watchkeeping, navigation, &c., which fit them for those positions in which some of them are placed, especially on board small craft, and it is only when they have been some ten years in the rank, and find they have no hope of any improvement in their position, no matter what they do, for a further period of some twelve years, on the average, that they begin to feel despondent. They do not consider that the present regulation, giving possible promotion to the rank of lieutenant for distinguished gallantry in action is of any practical benefit. They do not think gallantry in action by any means the best test of their fitness for higher positions ; besides which, such a very small number ever get an opportunity of displaying it. They have no wish for any general promotion of their class to the lieutenant's line, but they submit that it would be a great encouragement if this were possible for a few young men selected for other reasons than mere gallantry upon their passing all the examinations undergone by the regular officers of the executive line. They have no wish to see them without such examinations.

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M. DE LESSEPS AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

ALMOST simultaneously writes the *Times*, several announcements of unusual importance have been made as to the American Isthmus. It is announced that the Chamber of Deputies has appointed a committee of 33 members to inquire into the whole subject of the Panama Canal, that prosecutions are to be instituted against M. de Lesseps and his co-directors in that ill-starred enterprise, that the Columbian Government have undertaken to extend the concession made to the company on payment of a large fine or penalty, that the people of the United States are more than ever determined to proceed with the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, and that this rival project is so far in favour in Government circles that it is likely to be carried out, if occasion should arise, by State aid. For the moment, however, all the matters named save one may be regarded as incidents. The subject that is exciting, and likely to excite, the attention of two continents for some time to come is the proposed indictment of M. de Lesseps and his fellow-directors in the Panama Company. This is not unnatural, considering the magnitude of the interests involved. If the Panama Canal *fiasco* is not, as the French are accustomed to call it, the "greatest financial disaster of the Nineteenth Century," there are few disasters on record of a similar character that can rival it in magnitude. Neither the Darien Expedition, which met its fate in the same region, nor the South Sea Bubble, with all its disastrous consequences, can compare in the vast losses that have been incurred with that bold and ambitious scheme, for the failure of which some of the most notable men in France are now about to be arraigned at the bar of public opinion.

It was only natural that M. de Lesseps should have become the guiding spirit of the Panama Canal Company at the time that the enterprise took definite shape. Only a few years before he had constructed the Suez Canal, with an amount of success that caused him to be hailed by the French people generally as *le Grand Français*. Apart from the financial success of that undertaking, which exceeded the wildest dreams of its promoters, it was, without doubt, the most successful project for the annihilation of time and space that had ever been executed in the history of the world. We have become so familiar with the use of the Suez Canal that we are apt not only to overlook the difficulties involved in its construction, but the immense saving of distance that it brought about in our trade with the East—a saving which amounted to fully 4,309 miles in the voyage to Bombay and to over 3,000 miles in the voyage to Madras, to Calcutta, to Singapore, to Hongkong, and to Shanghai, as compared with the previous route *via* the Cape. Flushed with the victory achieved by their great countryman at Suez, the French came to look upon themselves as the canal-makers of the world, and M. de Lesseps as the one man who, under a special dispensation of Providence, was destined to lead them to still greater triumphs of the same kind. But it should not be forgotten that M. de Lesseps did not himself put forward the Panama scheme, nor did he become connected with it of his own initiative. That scheme was really the outcome of several conferences held by the scientific organization known as the Congress of Geographical Science. At the second congress of that body, held in Paris in 1875, M. de Lesseps did, indeed, urge that, if a canal should be constructed across the Isthmus of Darien, it should be a tide-level canal, constructed in the same way as the Suez Canal had been. This suggestion, and others made at the same congress, was considered by a committee appointed for that purpose, and, explorations having meanwhile been made on the Isthmus, an international congress, held in Paris in 1879, decided, by a majority of 78 against only eight votes, that a canal should be constructed at sea level between the Gulf of Limon and the Bay of Panama. Although five different routes were proposed and discussed for a canal across the Isthmus, there was thus an overwhelming preponderance in favour of the route that the Panama Company adopted, mainly, no doubt, because it was recommended by M. de Lesseps himself as being the shortest and the most direct. Having been asked to place himself at the head of the proposed enterprise, M. de Lesseps undertook to do so only on the condition that all the principal problems involved in the work were referred to commissions of experts. Five such commissions were thereupon appointed, and one of them, charged with examining and reporting upon the engineering aspects of the enterprise, arrived at the conclusion that the Panama Canal, as proposed, could be made at a cost of 1,200 millions of francs in about 12 years, that there were no obstacles in its way, and that the time likely to be occupied in passing through the canal, when completed, would not be more than a day and a-half for the whole estimated distance of 73 kilometres. The statistical commission simultaneously appointed arrived at the conclusion that the shipping likely to make use of the canal would be at least six million tons ; that this would yield an annual income of 90 millions of francs ; and that the cost of working and maintenance would not be more than 5 per cent. of the anticipated receipts. As this showing, if realized, would have yielded a dividend to the ordinary shareholders of over 7 per cent., there was not much difficulty in founding the Compagnie Universelle du Canal Interoceanique de Panama, in 1879, with a capital of 600 million francs, or about one-half the sum estimated by the engineering commission as required to complete the undertaking.

Up to this point M. de Lesseps had acted only at the request, and under the guidance, of a number of experts who stood high in the estimation of his fellow-countrymen. It is true that the Panama route had been condemned by previous explorers and engineers, both on account of the malarious character of the country and on account of the inherent difficulties of the enterprise ; and it is not a little remarkable that one of those who had condemned it most absolutely was M. de Lesseps' one fellow-countryman and subsequent ruler, Louis Napoleon, who, in 1849, while he was living in London, declared in favour of the Nicaraguan route, as now being carried out by American engineers, and against that via Panama, on the ground that in the latter case "the canal could only cross a country which was marshy, unwholesome, desolate, uninhabitable, which would offer a passage of 30 miles through stagnant waters and barren rocks, yielding no spot of ground fitted for the growth of a trading community, for sheltering fleets, or for the development and interchange of the produce of the soil." As against this judgment, however, M. de Lesseps had the verdict of his technical commission, and his own preference for the most direct route. It is interesting, after this lapse of time and in the light of latter events, to reflect on the very different state of affairs that might have been presented to-day had the advice of the "Man of Sedan" been adopted, for in that event the Americans would, of course, have lost the opportunity that they have since gained, and France might have had a controlling influence on the Isthmus, despite the Monroe doctrine.

From this point, however, all seems to have gone wrong with the company. The estimates that were made as to the probable cost of the enterprise, the time within which it could be completed, and the amount of traffic to be expected were not only ridiculously wide of the mark, but seriously inconsistent with one another. The first technical commission appointed to look into the matter reported that the canal might be finished in 12 years for a sum of 1,200,000,000f. M. de Lesseps, himself, on proceeding to the Isthmus in 1880, and going over the line of the proposed works, concluded that the canal could be completed in eight years for a sum for 843,000,000f., or 12·2 millions sterling less than that estimate he was confirmed by engineers of the Dutch and Suez Canals. And, as if this were not enough, MM. Couvreux and Hersent, the leading contractors in France, who were intrusted with the principal part of the work, reported that the undertaking constructed for 70 millions sterling, or less than one half-the amount originally specified by the technical commission. All this only serves to show that these so-called estimates of cost were the merest guesses, and that no one was in a position to state even approximately what the expenditure was likely to be. Nor is this, perhaps, very much a matter of surprise. It is remarkable how very few works of the kind have been completed within the amount of the engineering estimates on which they were commenced. A notable case in point is the Manchester Ship Canal, which now appears likely to cost about three times the amount that was originally specified. The Nicaraguan Canal, again, which was originally estimated to cost about 20 millions sterling, is now admittedly likely to exceed largely that amount. Many of the English railway works have cost double, and some even treble, the amount provided for in the estimates. But there have been few cases, if any, where the original estimates of cost varied to such an enormous extent as they did in that of the Panama, and the subsequent course of events made it only too clear that none of these estimates were founded upon an adequate knowledge of the work to be done, and that none of them made adequate provision for the great and almost insuperable difficulties that were certain to be encountered. In 1890 the canal had cost something over 50 millions sterling, and, according to the estimate of the special commisseon appointed in 1889 to inquire into the company's affairs, at least 30 millions more would be required to complete it, not as a tide-water canal, as originally proposed by M. de Lesseps, but as a canal with locks and sluices, as proposed by M. Eiffel.

M. de Lesseps and his co-directors have been blamed by the shareholders in the company, by the Press of France, and by the outside public, for a reckless and extravagant waste of money. Whether they are likely to be proved culpable in a more serious degree, the report of the Committee of the Chamber appointed on Monday, and their own trial—if that should be proceeded with—will probably show. But, if the impressions and conclusions of competent observers who have visited the Isthmus and reported upon the enterprise are to be trusted, the canal should never have been begun, and M. de Lesseps ought to have known this fact. Whatever the issue of the inquiry may be in other respects, this fact is likely to stand on record against him for all time. He had ample evidence at command as to the terribly unwholesome character of climate. Humboldt, with whose writings on the American Isthmus M. de Lesseps had at least the opportunity to make himself familiar, declared that the black vomit of the yellow fever had not appeared at any point on the South Sea excepting Panama for 50 years previous to the time when he wrote. Dampier, Wafer, Walton, and other writers on the Isthmus had all denounced the climate of Panama as the worst to be met with. In such a climate human mortality was certain to be excessive, and a consequently high rate of wages was certain to be required. Not only so, but, as the result proved, steady, competent, industrious workmen could hardly be attracted to such a climate at any price, and hence the company had to depend on the scum of the Western hemisphere for their labour, thereby justifying the sweeping terms in which Mr. Froude has written of the place, when he said that "in all the world there is not perhaps now concentrated in any single spot so much swindling and villainy, so much foul disease, such a hideous dung-heap of moral and physical abomination" as at Panama. "The scene of operations," adds the same writer, "is a damp, tropical jungle, intensely hot, swarming with mosquitoes, snakes, alligators scorpions, and centipedes ; the home, even as nature made it, of yellow fever typhus, and dysentery, and now made immeasurably more deadly by the multitudes of people who crowd thither." Amid such surroundings the mortality was frightful, and the company had to offer higher and yet higher rates of pay in order to attract fresh labour. Naturally, in these circumstances, the progress of the work was very slow—so much so that it was reported in 1887 that up to the end of 1886 only 30 millions of cubic feet of excavation had been accomplished, or probably not one-fifth of the total amount of excavation required.

But this is not all, nor probably the worst of it, for the reputation, as an Engineer, of M. de Lesseps. Not a few competent engineers who have examined the the plans proposed have declared them to be all but totally impracticable. Not to speak of the cutting through the Culebra Col, which was undertaken with as light a heart as M. Oliver took into the Franco-German war, and with results that were, in their way, equally disastrous, it is denied that the proposed Gamboa dam, by means of which M. de Lesseps proposed to control the waters of the Chagres river, would answer that purpose. This river, one of the most turbulent and uncertain on the American continent, crosses the course of the canal no fewer than five times in a distance of little more than five kilometres, and on the San Pablo section the same river again crosses the canal three times in a distance of only three kilometres. Not only so, but another river,—the Rio Obispo—steps in here and there to complicate the already sufficiently difficult problem. Although M. de Lesseps proposed to retain the flood waters of the Chagres river by one of the largest dams ever built, it has been argued that many dams would be required for such a purpose, and that the work involved could hardly, by any possible effort, be completed in less than 26 years, instead of the short span of eight estimated by M. de Lesseps. This view seems to receive adequate support from the fact that in 1885 a flood caused the Chagres to swell to a width of 1,560ft., with a maximum depth of 28ft., so that it was nearly 12 times as wide as the canal, and almost as deep as its deepest point.

So far as M. Eiffel is concerned, he only came into the enterprise when it was almost already *in extremis*. On November 15, 1887, according to a statement made to the shareholders of the company by M. de Lesseps, the work remaining to be done was to be intrusted to M. Eiffel "at his own risk, within the period and on the conditions desired by the company." At this time M. de Lesseps estimated that there were "only 40 millions of cubic metres left for extraction," but outside observers have put the work at a much higher figure. However, as the capital then at the disposal of the company was small, and as it was found difficult to induce the French shareholders to furnish additional means, M. Eiffel does not appear to have gone seriously to work. After a period of delay, caused by the difficulties incidental to financing the enterprise, M. Eiffel produced plans for the construction of a series of four locks on the Pacific, and four locks on the Atlantic side of the canal, which were expected to reduce largely the cost of the undertaking, and facilitate its completion. The proposed locks were ingenious, and might have answered their purpose, but by this time the public had lost faith in the enterprise, and the construction of the sluices was not proceeded with. Finally, on December 14, 1888, the company suspended payment, and since then the works at the canal have practically been abandoned. Mr. Froude wrote in 1887 that "half buried in mud lie about the wrecks of costly machinery, consuming by rust, sent out under lavish orders, and found unfit for the work of which they were intended." This and other statements would appear to imply that the plant provided at Panama was utterly lost, but such is not the case, for the Nicaraguan Canal Company have acquired a large part of the plant, including seven of the most powerful dredges that were ever built, tug boats, launches, lighters and a vast quantity of tools, implements, engines, pumps, and materials for repair and renewal. This canal, it may be added, is being steadily proceeded with, and in August of this year nearly a mile of the canalized river had been opened. The company have conformed to the requirement of the Nicaraguan Government that $2,000,000 should be spent during the first year, and their concession now gives them a period of ten years within which to complete the canal and open it for traffic.

THE ROUMANIA.

THE Rev. T. Godfrey P. Pope, D. D., Chaplain at Lisbon and Canon of Gibraltar, writes from Rua da Estrella 4, Lisbon, to the "Times" to endorse the suggestion that, in memory of those who perished in the Roumania, a stained glass window and brass plate should be erected in our English Church at Lisbon. He thinks "it far better that a memorial should be erected here, where it would be carefully preserved and be easy of access, rather than on an uninhabited coast, where for miles hardly anything is found save sand and rocks. As in these cases the main difficulty lies in initiating united action, I would suggest that if the idea is approved some friend of the lost who occupies a recognised position should with your kind permission in your columns invite co-operation for the above end. If no one volunteers to form a small committee in England, then, if the idea at the window, which I feel is a delicacy in pressing, meets with favour, I shall be happy, on behalf of our local church committee, to receive any donations paid to my account at the Union Bank, Chancery-lane, London, or cheques sent to our treasurer, Mr. P. E. de Mascarenhas, Travessado do Corpo Santo 10—10, or to myself, would be at once acknowledged. Our committee would obtain the window from the same London firm which has supplied our other stained windows, and, as regards the design, we should do our best to meet the wishes of all the subscribers. Our windows are two light ones with stone tracery above, and the cost, including manufacture, freight, duties, and erection, would be about £100. I intend to revisit the various cemeteries next month, in order to ascertain whether the marks placed upon the graves are in due order, &c."

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

THE following letter has been received by a member of the recent deputation to the India Office on the opium question, who had written to Mr. Gladstone expressing the disappointment of the Liberals present at Lord Kimberley's reply—a reply which, the writer said, held out no hope of advance even upon the measures taken by the late Government, and refused to acknowledge any moral responsibility on the part of this country for the poisoning of China by Indian opium. The letter also referred to the passage in which Lord Kimberley seemed to imply that temperance reformers would have to be content with "half a loaf":—

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, Nov. 19, 1892.—SIR. -I am desired by Mr. Gladstone to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and to express his regret that you and those who act with you are so dissatisfied with Lord Kimberley's reply to the deputation. You will doubtless bear in mind that Lord Kimberley, on behalf of the Government, expressed himself favourably towards further restrictions as may be practicable, and that this is in accordance with Mr. Gladstone's declaration, which he quoted, and to which he expressed his adherence. Mr. Gladstone would add that there is no ground for construing Lord Kimberley's remark about the course pursued by the temperance party as indicating any indisposition on the part of his Lordship, or of the Government, to the fulfilment of the pledges which they have given on the subject.—Your faithful servant,—Geo. H Murray."

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

THE International Monetary Conference held its second sitting at Brussels on the 26th ult., when Senator Allison, on behalf of the American delegation, submitted the following statement and programmes :—

It is generally admitted that the very large depreciation in silver as compared with gold during the last 20 years, and the frequent and violent fluctuations in the gold price of silver incident thereto, have been injurious to the commercial and other economic interests of all civilized countries, and have caused, and are causing, serious evils and inconveniences to trade, the full extent of which cannot yet be measured. It is the opinion of the people of the United States with singular unanimity that the establishment of some fixity of value between gold and silver and the full use of silver as a coin metal upon a ratio to gold to be fixed by an agreement between the great commercial nations of the world, would very greatly promote the prosperity of all classes of people. They are not unaware, however, of the fact that public opinion; in some of the other countries, whose co-operation in a successful movement for such an agreement is most desirable, may not fully accord with the views entertained in the United States as to the practicability of such an agreement. They believe, however, that a sentiment for a larger use of silver as a money metal has been steadily growing through out the world, and that the time is propitious for holding an international conference to conaider the subject. The Government of the United States, while frankly disclosing its own views as to the proper remedy to be applied, did not wish to impose any conditions that would embarrass any Government that might be willing to confer upon the most advantageous relation of silver to the coinage of the world. For these reasons the Government of the United States proposed a convention of the Powers for the purpose of conferring as to what measures, if any, can be taken to increase the use of silver as money. In conformity with the general purpose of this Conference the delegates of the United States offer the following resolution :—

"That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that some measures should be taken to increase the use of silver in the currency systems of the nations.

In presenting, as requested, a further programme to be laid before the Conference the delegates of the United States consider it to be due to other nations here represented that the opportunity should be afforded them to consider plans for the enlarged use of silver as money, other than the one favoured by the United States. It is our desire and expectation that the Powers represented at this Conferece, or some of their delegates, should submit proposals looking to this end, and we desire that these proposals should have precedence in the discussion. In addition to any plans of the kind which may be presented, we submit for discussion the following, which have been suggested by recognized authorities. At the same time we submit the general plan of international bimetallism which is favoured by the United States :—

(1) The plan of M. Moritz Levy, proposed to the Monetary Conference of 1881 ; (2) the plan of the late distinguished A. Soetbeer ; and, lastly, we present the plan favoured by ourselves as the delegates of the United States of America, namely :—

1. That the re-establishment and maintenance of a fixed parity between gold and silver, and the continued use of both as coined money of full debt-paying power, would be productive of important benefits to the world.

2. That these ends can be accomplished by removing the legal restrictions which now exist on the coinage of silver into full legal tender money, and restoring by international agreement the parity of value between the metals which existed prior to 1873 at such a ratio as may be decided upon by this Conference.

3. That the essential provisions of such an international arrangement should be (*a*) unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into money of full debt-paying power, (*b*) fixing the ratio in coinage between the two metals, (*c*) establishing a uniform charge, if any, to the public for the manufacture of gold and silver coins.

Mr. Allison suggested that these proposals should be deferred to a later stage of the Conference. To this suggestion M. Tirard, on behalf of the Latin Union, objected, though he expressed a desire to do anything that could be done for the remonetization of silver. Sir C. Rivers Wilson, on behalf of Great Britain, was ready to adhere to the American programme so far as it declared the desirability of increasing the use of silver as currency ; but the representatives of several other Powers declined to commit themselves to a vote in favour of even this proposition.

On Nov. 28 Mr. Alfred de Rothschild submitted to the delegates his proposals for arresting the depreciation of silver. The scheme, which occupies eleven printed pages, argues, at considerable length, that bimetallism for Great Britain is an utter impossibility, but suggests that the question arises whether it is not possible to extend the use of silver generally and thereby stop a farther fall. the disastrous consequences of which no one can foresee. Mr. de Rothschild also recommends raising the legal tender of silver from forty shillings to five pounds. The proposal, if adopted, would mean that English bank-notes would be payable in silver. After detailing his proposals, which he declares are put forward, not as a final solution of the question, but rather as a palliative, Mr. de Rothschild says :—

The American Government are purchasers of silver to the extent of 54,000,000oz. yearly, and I would suggest that, on condition that these purchases were continued, the different European Powers should combine to make certain yearly purchases, say, to the extent of about five millions sterling annually, such purchases to be continued for a period of five years, at a price not exceeding forty-three pence per ounce (standard), but if silver should rise above that price, the purchases for the time being to be immediately suspended. The details of such a scheme would form the subject of an international agreement, to be discussed by the representatives of the different Powers.

As regards India, Mr. de Rothschild says he believes his proposal would be very well received.

The bulk of the population would recognise that no material alteration, if any had been suggested, whilst the merchants and bankers would know that the exchanges had been a stability which could not be disturbed for a period of five years ; for, if I am not misinformed, it is the instability in the exchange which is the principal factor in the complaints from India, rather than the depreciation in the value of the rupee itself. In addition, the gold market would be relieved, in so far as no appeal would probably be made to it except from Europe for some time to come, and, as South Africa is increasing her output of gold yearly, an arrangement such as I have suggested would enable Russia and Austria to complete their purchases without unduly interfering with the money market in general.

M. Raffalovitch, the Russian delegate, proposed that Mr. de Rothschild's scheme should be submitted to a committee, and in this he was warmly supported by M. Van den Berg, one of the Dutch delegates, and by Senor de Osma, one of the Spanish representatives, who both agreed that the proposals came entirely within the scope of the Conference. After some discussion, it was agreed to accept M. Raffalovitch's motion, and also to refer the plans of the late M. Soetbeer and of M. Moritz Levy to the same committee, as well as other schemes which may be submitted to the Conference by other delegates. After having appointed the members of the committee (Sir Charles Fremantle, Great Britain ; Sir Guilford Molesworth, India ; M. de Tietgen, Denmark ; Mr. H. W. Cannon, America ; M. de Foville, France ; Signor Simonelli, Italy ; M. Cromer Frey, Switzerland ; Senor Osma, Spain ; M. Forsell, Sweden ; M. Raffalovitch, Russia ; M. Sainstelette, Belgium ; and M. Van den Berg, Holland ; the Conference adjourned until Dec. 2.

Senhor d'Antas, the Portuguese delegate to the Conference, has (says a Lisbon telegram) been instructed to act in harmony with the views expressed by the British delegates.

A Reuter telegram says :—The committee appointed to consider Mr. Alfred De Rothschild's proposal has held several long sittings. It is stated that the members are working together very harmoniously, and that there is every prospect of their agreeing upon a report recommending the adoption of Mr. De Rothschild's scheme in conjunction with certain provisions contained in the plans put forward by M. de Soetbeer and M. Montefiore Levy. This solution is not anticipated with much enthusiasm by the bimetallists, but it is considered indispensable as a temporary measure.

The *New York Sun* (according to the *Standard's* correspondent) does not believe that Mr. Alfred de Rothschild's proposal about silver is made seriously ; and compares the scheme to an attempt to pump the ocean dry. The *New York Times* opposes it as likely to burden different States disproportionately, and to impede the sounder legislation which would take place here. Other New York journals also condemn the Rothschild scheme. The advocates of a silver currency argue that additional purchases of silver would be no efficient substitute for free coinage. The criticisms, as a whole, welcome the signs of an increasing European interest in the subject, and the papers generally express the hope that some result will be arrived at.

The following is the resolution which has been passed and sent by the Society of French Agriculturists to the Bimetallic Conference in Brussels :—

Whereas the depreciation of silver, occasioned principally by the suspension of its coinage, is a permanent cause of the cheapening of agricultural products ; and whereas the incessant fluctuations in the market price of silver bring about a corresponding instability in the price of all merchandise and introduce the most troublesome disturbances in the transaction of business, this society observes with satisfaction that an International Monetary Conference will meet shortly at Brussels to inquire into the means of putting an end to this regrettable state of affairs, and puts on record a hope that the French delegates to the Conference will receive instructions to support an international agreement in the direction of the remonetization of silver.

The Berlin *National Zeitung*, in an article on the Conference, observes that Germany can await the development of the silver question with the utmost composure. Germany and England, says the writer, stand side by side with regard to the question, and their representatives at the Conference will investigate the proposals made without giving their assent to any binding obligations.

The American delegates are thoroughly satisfied with the turn that events have taken. They consider that Mr. de Rothschild's proposal and the action of the Conference amply justify their initiative in calling the assemblage together. The general expression of opinion in the United States, however, is adverse to Mr. de Rothschild's proposals. A strong belief exists that if they were adopted by the Conference, the United States would not ratify the treaties necessary to give effect to the scheme, as the purchase of silver by the Treasury cannot continue without endangering the financial integrity of the United States.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

THE first annual general meetings of Governors and Fellows of the Imperial Institute were held in the Council-chamber of the Institute Buildings, on Nov. 26, the Prince of Wales (president) in the chair. The following governors, amongst many others, were present :—

Lord Herschell (Chairman of the governing body), Earl of Aberdeen, Sir F. F. Adam, Mr. J. M. Anderson, Dr. William Anderson, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. H. C. Beeton, Sir Lowthian Bell, Col. C. Bowen, Sir E. Braddon, Sir J. Bray, Sir O. T. Burne, Mr. D. F. Carmichael, Mr. E. R. Cooke, Sir D. Cooper, Sir A. W. Croft, Mr. W. Crookes, Mr. C. W. Eves, Mr. J. J. Fellowes, Duke of Fife, Mr. H. H. Fowler, M.P., Sir J. Garrick, Mr. W. S. Halsey, Mr. E. Harford, Mr. H. Hayter, Sir H. James, M.P., Sir F. Leighton, Sir J. Kitson, M.P., Mr. H. J. Jourdain, Mr. R. D. M. Littler, Marquis of Lorne, Marquis of Lothian, Sir C. Mills, Mr. D. Naorojee, M.P., Mr. J. Peterson, Mr. W. B. Percival, Lord Playfair, Mr. D. Powell (Governor of the Bank of England), Dr. J. Rae, Sir R. W. Rawson, Mr. P. Redpath, Sir H. Robinson, Sir A. K. Rollit, M.P., Lord Rothschild, Sir S. Samuel, Sir J. L. Simons, Sir D. Smith, Lord Thring, Sir H. Tyer, Gen. J. T. Walker, Sir H. J. Waring, Dr. G. Watt, Sir R. West, Sir A. Wilson, Admiral Sir G. Willes, and Alderman, J. F. Woodhouse, Sir F. Abel, secretary, and Sir S. Vine, assistant-secretary were in attendance.

Lord Herschell having been re-elected chairman of the governing body, and the executive council and committee, having been re-appointed, the secretary submitted and read the report, which stated that the funds available for building purposes had been practically exhausted, and that a special subscription had been set on foot with a view to meeting the necessary expenditure, amounting to about £10,000. Of that sum £5,775 had already been obtained or promised.

The Prince of Wales said : Before this meeting breaks up I am anxious to convey to you all my great satisfaction with the honour of presiding at our first general meeting in the buildings of the Imperial Institute—(cheers)—also to express to all of you my warmest thanks for coming here to-day. So many of you are busy men, but at any rate you have shown by your presence the interest you take in the welfare of the Institute which we are engaged in launching. The report which we have just heard is a very able and, I think, exhaustive one, and will have given every one not yet thoroughly conversant with the objects of the Institute the fullest information. (Hear, hear.) It brings before you everything you can really be told, and I feel sure we may consider it as satisfactory in every sense of the word. (Cheers). Allusion has been made to the number of Fellows, and I am glad to think that at the present moment we have—and in so short a time—as many as 3,500. An announcement I know will be gratifying to you all is that the Queen has expressed her intention of opening the Institute early in the month of May next. (Cheers.) I wish to say just one word with regard to my colonial friends. I have no reason to doubt for one moment that they take the warmest interest in the Imperial Institute ; still, I hope that in the case of a certain few colonies we many see a little more activity displayed than has been the case hitherto in completing their preparations for the installation of their collections, so that when the Queen opens the Institute everything may be so arranged as to ensure that all the colonies will be then fully represented. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion I wish to tender my most sincere thanks to the governing bodies and the various committees for their labours, and especially to my noble friend the Lord Chancellor (chairman of the governing body), to Sir Frederick Abel (the secretary), Sir Somers Vine (the assistant-secretary), and to all the energetic staff, who have worked so well and so long to produce such excellent results. I will not detain you any longer but to express my pleasure at seeing you here to-day. (Cheers.)

The Lord Chancellor said : Inasmuch as I have from the outset taken a somewhat active part in connection with this Institute, his Royal Highness desires that I should say a word or two with regard to its present position, but really, after what his Royal Highness has said, there remains very little for me to add. I think that those who have been working to put this Institute upon a sound foundation are more sanguine to-day than they ever were that it is likely to prove a really useful Institution. It has had to meet, as most things do with a good deal of opposition, a good deal of distrust, and a good deal of scepticism. I believe that the opposition is growing less and less, if it has not altogether disappeared, that the distrust has diminished, if not ceased, and that the scepticism is being rapidly converted into belief. Therefore, I think we may look forward very hopefully to the future. Although much has been done down to the present a good deal remains to be done. We are obliged to look for our annual income from the moneys received from those who become Fellows. I think we give the Fellows of the Institute a very considerable return for their annual subscription, and therefore we do not sue in forma pauperis for the addition of Fellows. At the same time by obtaining a large number of Fellows the success of the Institute will be more assured, inasmuch as the advantages which are given to Fellows and the usefulness of the work are so undoubted. I am quite sure that all the existing Fellows will be quite satisfied that they would be doing well by seeking to add to their numbers. The money which is received from the contributions of Fellows goes largely to the carrying out of the great work in which this Institute is engaged, and if we are able to go on increasing our numbers we shall go forward in the work that remains to be done with the utmost confidence. It has been a great satisfaction to the governing body and to all the Fellows here present to have heard the words that have fallen from his Royal Highness to-day, and to have his assurance of the deep interest he takes in the Institute. In conclusion, I must remark that we are delighted to have the highly-gratifying announcement that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to declare the Institute to be open in the early part of May next. (Cheers.)

THE HINDU IN ENGLAND.

AT the London County Sessions, on the 1st instant, Murari Lal Taitri, 21, was indicted for having obtained, by means of false pretences, the sum of £150 from Walter Richardson. There was a further indictment against him for having obtained the sum of £4 from Alfred Gold, a porter, Gray's Inn.—The defendant was stated to have been a law student at Gray's Inn, and in August of this year he met the prosecutor Richardson at the Burlington Hotel, East Sturne.—The prisoner stated that his father and uncle were bankers at Delhi, and were wealthy people, and that he resided at 44, Park-lane. He also stated that he had come over to this country on the recommendation of Canon Liddon, that he had £10,000 deposited in the New Oriental Bank; but that by the failure of the establishment he had lost £7,000. He told the prosecutor that he was p

and formed one of the party who went to the theatre. They went together to Brighton, where they remained about two hours. She told her husband about that visit. On Dec. 2 last, when suffering from neuralgia, her husband was angry towards her, he shaking his hand at her. In great distress she walked about the garden that night.

Did you on that occasion intend to commit suicide?—Certainly not.

It is said that you intended to take your life?—How could I? I had nothing with me.

Before the final separation, did he mention the name of Mrs. Maybrick?—Yes; he said I was as bad as Mrs Maybrick.

Has Mr. Kothari ever been in your bed-room while you were there?—I have never been in the bed-room alone with him. On one occasion my sister and I were talking in the bed-room and he came in.

To Sir Francis Jeune: That was in the afternoon. He only stayed for five minutes.

Examination continued: It was not true she ever had her arm resting on Mr. Kothari's knee while they were in the smoking-room together. She might have been kneeling on the hearth-rug, which was a favourite attitude of hers. It was not true that Kothari was ever at the house until twelve o'clock at night. Had communicated with him by telephone, and sometimes he and her sister would come to the house when the petitioner was away.

You are charged with having committed adultery with him.—I most emphatically deny it.

Was there ever any improper familiarity between you and Mr. Kothari?—Never, never.

As soon as you received a letter in reference to these divorce proceedings did you try and have an interview with your husband?—Yes; I immediately went to his office at Manchester for the purpose of asking him what charge he had against me, but I could not get to see him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lockwood, Q. C.: Since the birth of her second child marital relations ceased between them. Before the birth of the first child he remarked about her appearance, and in the heat of temper she was sorry to say she boxed his ears. She denied on one occasion holding up a razor and stating that it would "do" for her. In regard to the witness Swift and her husband, she did not allege misconduct.

Is your sister engaged to Mr. Kothari now?—The engagement is off until this trial is over. It was broken off by mother's wish.

We are told that you devoted some attention to the study of theosophy?—That is so.

And that Mr. Kothari was a fellow-student?—Yes.

Did your sister interest herself in that study?—She used to listen to the conversation which took place.

Was that subject introduced to your attention by Mr. Kothari?—No; by one of Mr. Booth's most intimate friends.

In Mr. Kothari you found a sympathiser?—I found he could give me the meaning of many terms which were used in the East. We read Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" together.

Who read?—I did sometimes out aloud, and sometimes Mr. Kothari would read. This took place in the smoking-room.

How much older are you than your sister?—Four years.

How old are you?—Thirty-six next birthday.

How old is "the other young person" (laughter)?—I do not know to whom you refer.

Mr. Kothari—I think you know him (laughter).—He is, I think, 23; I am not quite sure.

During the re-examination of Mrs. Booth she complained of being unwell, and obtained permission to leave the court.

On Tuesday Mrs. Susan Booth was further re-examined. She said that she sent in a registered letter some postal orders to the co-respondent for the expenses he incurred in regard to their journey to Brighton. Asked about her husband's letters to her, she said that she had destroyed them. She thought that both she and her husband destroyed them together.

THE CO-RESPONDENT EXAMINED.

Mr. Maher Kothari, the co-respondent (who was sworn in the usual English way), examined by Sir E. Clarke, Q.C., said that his brother was a merchant at Kurrachee, and in 1890 he came to Manchester for business purposes. In November of that year he made the acquaintance of Mr. Booth, and was afterwards introduced to the respondent and her sister, Miss Susan Hordern. He became a frequent caller, and generally the latter was there.

Sir Edward Clarke: At what time did an attachment spring up between you and Miss Hordern?

Mr. Lockwood objected to anything being suggested in respect of an alleged attachment or an alleged engagement.

Examination continued: An attachment sprang up between them, and after the visit to Buxton it increased. He denied that he was ever with Mrs. Booth after the servants had gone to bed. The latest time he had ever stayed was half-past 10 or 11 o'clock, when the petitioner was not at home. He remembered the incident as to Mrs. Booth kneeling by the fire in the smoking-room, but he had not the slightest recollection of her arm ever resting on his knee.

Is it a fact that you sometimes read to hear?—Yes; that almost always happened when Miss Hordern was not there.

Where the visits you paid to the house to Miss Hordern or to Mrs. Booth?—To Miss Hordern.

Examination continued: It was not true that at Torquay he went for walks with the respondent before breakfast. Did not remember while there the incident as to going into her bed-room. In regard to the interview with her at Buxton, she informed him of the anonymous charges made against him respecting his leading a dissolute life, and he was in great distress, as he understood the whole matter had been referred to his people in India. He cried, and Mr. Booth suggested that he should go into her bed-room to wash his face. On Dec. 4 last he left this country for Kurrachee. He was at Cannes he first heard of this charge made against him, and immediately came to England to meet it.

It is alleged you committed adultery with Mrs. Booth. Is there any ground whatever for that suggestion?—None whatever.

Has any improper familiarity of any kind ever taken place between you?—None whatever.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lockwood, Q.C.: He admitted that he had designedly left Mr. Booth's house before the petitioner returned home. The reason was that Mr. Booth disapproved of his courting Miss Hordern.

Did you apprise him of the engagement?—No; it was no business of his.

How old is Miss Susan Horden?—I don't know.

What! Have you never asked her?—No.

When was her birthday?—Some day in April.

There are so many days from April 1—(laughter)—to the 30th?—I don't recollect now.

What is her full name?—Susan Hordern.

Is that all?—All that she has given me (laughter). Have you got a photograph of the lady about you?—I do not think so. I do not carry photographs about; but I have got one at home.

Have you one of Mrs. Booth?—Yes, taken with the children.

Did you ever sit alone with Miss Hordern?—Yes. Frequently?—No.

Whenever you wanted to I suppose?—No; I cannot say that (laughter).

Where did the courting take place?—Mrs. Hordern's house in the morning and Mrs. Booth's in the afternoon, and *vice versa*?—Yes, if you like to put it in that way.

I have no interest in such things (laughter). Is that which I have stated what you mean?—Yes.

On Wednesday Mr. Maher Kothari, the co-respondent, was further cross-examined by Mr. Lockwood, Q.C. He said that he never mentioned to Mr. Booth that he paid the visit to the respondent at Buxton. Prior to leaving for India he knew from her that she was going to pay a visit to London, but did not know the date.

Did you not know on Nov. 19 you were going to meet her in London?—I did not.

Then why did you telegraph for her London address if you knew she would not be in London?—She had mentioned the visit, and casually I sent the telegram.

On the off chance?—If you like to put it in that way.

You sent the telegram from Manchester. Being so near to the petitioner, why did you not get the address from him?—I did not like to disturb him in his business.

Cross-examination continued: He got an answer from Mrs. Booth by telegraph. On the following day he called upon the petitioner to say good-bye, but did not mention about the telegram. He had no idea that he would meet her in London.

Sir Francis Jeune: Do you mean that?

Witness: Well, I had an idea that I might meet her.

Did you not know that she was going to London?—I did not.

Answering further questions, he denied having arranged to meet her, but when in London he called at the house where she was staying on the "off chance" and found Mrs. Booth there. The following day they went to Brighton together. During her stay in London they went to places of entertainment.

Did you dine with her?—I do not remember, unless you remind me of anything (laughter).

This was only in November, 1891, and yet you say you cannot remember?—I cannot recall it. I might have done so.

Might she have dined with you?—She might, but not more than once.

You would dine alone together?—Yes; if it happened.

Why did you go to London at that time?—I was on my way to India.

Is it not a fact that it was to enjoy the society of Mrs. Booth?—It is not a fact.

But you did enjoy her society?—I did see her.

Cross-examination continued: Mrs. Booth had given him an address-book as a parting gift. Previously he had given her a bracelet and some books.

Miss Susan Hordern, sister of the respondent, said that in the early part of 1891 she frequently saw Mr. Kothari and an attachment sprang up between them. She corresponded with him and kept the letters, which could now be produced. She announced the fact of her engagement, and came to London with Mr. Kothari. They went together to picture galleries and places of entertainment. Mrs. Booth sometimes accompanying them. Her sister never went out alone with Mr. Kothari. While he was in London the engagement came to an end at her mother's wish.

Mrs. Hordern, mother of the respondent, corroborated the evidence as to the engagement of her daughter to Mr. Kothari; while testimony was adduced that one of the witnesses said to a fellow servant that she had seen nothing suspicious in the conduct between the respondent and co-respondent.

Mr John Hordern, solicitor, brother of the respondent, and Kate Eckersley, a certificated nurse, deposed as to Mr. Booth speaking about his wife regarding her threat to poison, and that he did not want "another Maybrick case."

Sir Francis Jeune, in the result, came to the conclusion that, on the whole, the case had not been made out against the respondent and co-respondent. He dismissed the husband's petition, but would not give Mr. Kothari his costs by reason of his conduct, which had, to some extent, brought about the suit. The respondent, having a separate estate, would have to pay the costs in respect of the abandoned charge of cruelty.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY.

IN is to be hoped, writes the *Economist* of November 26, that although the Indian Currency Commission have suspended their sittings until the Brussels Conference shall have finished its labours, there will be no delay in publishing the evidence that has thus far been taken. For at present it is not quite clear on what ground the advocates of a gold standard for India take their stand. This week Mr. J. C. Mackay, the President of the Indian Currency Association, has essayed to enlighten the people of Manchester on the subject, but we doubt whether they really gained much by his exposition. For one thing they must have felt that the picture he drew of the effect of the depreciation of silver upon trade with the East was greatly exaggerated. The credulity of Manchester men must be immense indeed if they are able to accept Mr. Mackay's assertion that instead of worrying about business during recent years they would have done better had they "dismissed their establishments, closed their warehouses, reduced their office premises to one room, and confined their attention to operating in silver securities or on Eastern exchange."

Of course, a speaker is apt occasionally to be led into exaggeration in order to produce a palapable effect upon the minds of his hearers, and those casual lapses are not to be too strictly judged. But throughout the whole of his address Mr. Mackay betrayed an inability to deal fairly with facts. Thus, for instance, he insisted that because of the depreciation of silver India has been "obliged to be content with a smaller supply of imported articles, thus leading to general impoverishment," whereas in reality the Indian imports of merchandise increased in value from Rx. 30,800,000 in 1871-2, to Rx. 66,500,000 in 1891-2. If such a growth be a sign of impoverishment, it would be interesting to know what constitutes evidence of prosperity. Then as to the export trade Mr. Mackay scouted the idea that a fall in exchange operates as a bounty upon exports. Immediately afterwards, however, he proceeded to express "the opinion that the disastrous competition between Lancashire and India would be very considerably reduced by the general improvement of prices in India which would be bound to follow the adoption of a common standard between India and England." A change of standard, he thus admitted, would tend to the restriction of Indian trade, and as if to emphasise this contradiction of himself, he volunteered another example of a similar kind. Frequently, he said, he heard tea proprietors and manufacturers in India say, "We pay no more rupees for our labour with the rupee at 1s. 3d. than we did when it was worth 1s. 9d., and this is where we gain." And that it is so he did not seek to deny. He admitted it to be perfectly true. The gain, however, he argued, is realised at the expense of the coolie. But if the coolie's rupees go as far in satisfying his wants as they did before, the injury inflicted upon him is not apparent, and the question remains whether, if Mr. Mackay is right and the effect of the adoption of a common standard between India and England would be to force up prices in India, the coolie would not be very much worse off after the change than he is now.

We are far from endorsing Mr. Mackay's theory of prices. An appreciation of the currency, we take it, lowers instead of raising prices. But we must deal with Mr. Mackay's arguments as he puts them, and these, as we have shown, are so self-contradictory as to suggest a doubt whether he really has very clear ideas upon the subject in which he is seeking to instruct us. If further evidence of this were needed, it is found in his contention that a change of standard would enable India to put some of her burdens upon those who buy her products. If that means anything, it is that India would get a better price for the products she sells abroad if she had a gold standard than she does now. But, as it is, the prices of Indian commodities sold here, for instance, are measured in gold, and they would continue to be so measured, whatever value might be given to the rupee in her internal transactions. We would not be willing to pay any higher a gold price for, say, Indian wheat, because the Indian Government decreed that in India itself 13, instead of 16, rupees should be regarded as the equivalent of a pound sterling. We do not wish to attach undue importance to Mr. Mackay's inconsistencies, for it is not easy in a brief speech, to deal satisfactorily with such an intricate subject; and it may be that the advocates of a gold standard for India have given to the Currency Commission a clearer and more logical exposition of their views than he was able to render to his Manchester audience; but in any case, the interval during which the Commission is waiting upon the deliberations of the International Monetary Conference affords a convenient opportunity for the discussion of the questions they have raised, and that it may be made use of for that purpose, the evidence already taken should be published without delay. To all appearance, there will be ample time for such discussion, for the proceedings of the Brussels Conference promise to be more protracted than was expected. The English delegates wished its sittings to be held daily, but it has been decided that it shall meet only on alternate days. Under such conditions the progress of its deliberations is likely to be comparatively slow. A good deal, however, will depend upon the character of the prospects which the United States delegates are authorised to submit to it, as to which at the time of writing nothing is known here.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Dec. 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R McMeekin, B
Mr A E Wild, B.
Mr A W J Turner, B
Mr W C Rand, Bo C S
Lt-Col G M Abbott, 19 B Cav
Capt E T Gashell, I S C
Capt F J Aylmer V C, R E
Capt G R Brown, I Bn 4th Goorkhas
Lt F Bruce, I M Inf
Lt J B Bell, 32 B Inf
Lt G C Beadon, I S C
Lt M E Willoughby, Bo. Ord.
Lt C A Roosmale Cocq, 3 Bo Inf.
Lt F W Pirrie, 4 B Inf
Lt R W Nicholson, Bo D A C G
Condr G Cross, M Comt
Condr J H G Bell, Bo Ord
Sub-Condr C Bowyer, B Ord
Sub-Condr G Girling, B Comt
Sub-Condr H Graveson, Bo Comt
Sub-Condr E J Ryan, B Comt

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr D O Meiklejohn, B C S, 6 mos.
Mr E Ford, B C S, 6 mos
Mr H F P Hall, B C S, 4 mos
Capt N A K Burne, M S C, 1 mo
Lt E C Pottinger, Bo R A, 6 mos
Lt T A F R Oldfield, Bo SC, till Jan 27.
Lt A T Crawford, B R A, 6 mos.
Surg-Capt C C Manifold, I M D, 2 mos
Com H Seers, M Ord, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E R Gardiner, B
Mr R Swan, B
Mr R B Clegg, M C S
Mr J Hannan M
Brgr-Genl B A Combe, C B, Bo Dist Staff.
Maj A Wapshare, Bo S C
Lt G E T Green, I S C
Lt H A H Thompson, B S C
Lt T French, M S C
Lt H W Campbell, B S C
Surg-Capt T D Collis-Barry, B
Com A Suggate, B Ord Dept.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle—Wholesale Depot, 33, FARRINGDON ROAD, London, England.

IRELAND AND BI-METALLISM.

THE *Freeman's Journal* publishes the following account of an interview with the Archbishop of Dublin in connection with his Grace's evidence before the currency Commission:—

"The connection, your Grace, between Bi-metallism and the Irish Land Question does not seem very close?" Observed the interviewer.

"Yet, nothing could be closer replied his Grace. The adoption of Bi-metallism, or of some similar remedy—if there be a similar remedy—is, I am convinced, a matter of imperative necessity, that is, if the agricultural tenants of Ireland—and I do not at all limit this to Ireland—are not to be driven to inevitable ruin. It is disheartening to find that, whilst this is transparently obvious to those who have taken some pains to master the elementary facts and principles of the case, no interest seems to be taken in it by many of the leaders of our Irish public opinion. If things go on as they are, even the excellent Land Purchase scheme which is associated with the name of Lord Ashbourne, may become, before many years are over, a source of widespread disaster to those who have purchased under it."

"But no one seems to be aware of this?"

"On the contrary, it is very well known to all Bi-metallists. But then the Bi-metallists cannot get anyone to listen to them. What can they do? So far as I can see, the case, in this aspect of it, is all but hopeless. By those who know nothing about this question—and, of course, they are the great majority—Bi-metallism is set down as a sort of craze, harmless only in the sense that, as is foolishly thought, the dispute about it can have no possible bearing upon any practical affair of life. How many people in Ireland know, for instance, that an admirable little pamphlet has been published upon this question by one of the ablest of our Irish members of Parliament, Mr. Knox, the member for Cavan?"

"Mr. Knox, then, recognises that there is a connection between the controversy about Bi-metallism and the Irish Land Question?"

"Of course he does. Mr. Knox is not likely to write upon a thing that he knows nothing about; and to anyone who knows even the elements of this question, the connection is so obvious that the fact of its not being grasped by every man of intelligence is simply unintelligible. The subject of Mr. Knox's pamphlet is, in fact, the Irish Land Question as affected by the difficulties that result from our monetary system not being placed upon a Bi-metallic basis. 'As probably everyone in Ireland, except the gombeen man,' he says, 'a loser by the present monetary system, it seems strange that so little attention has been called to the Irish aspects of the Bi-metallic controversy.' What those aspects are, Mr. Knox puts very plainly. 'We have a tenantry owning a sort of half property in the soil, and their general relations with their landlords are such that a readjustment of rents by agreement seems impossible. To meet this difficulty two steps have been taken by the State. In the first place, rents are fixed by the Land Commission for the term of 15 years. In the second place money is lent to the tenants by the State for the purchase of their holdings, on terms which usually give a material reduction of annual payments, and make that annual payment a fixed quantity for 50 years. . . . The tenant under a Judicial term finds that, though his rent is nominally a fixed quantity for 15 years, it is really rising; that is it is rising, in the sense of its becoming more and more difficult for him to pay the fixed rent out of the product of his industry. The purchaser under the Ashbourne Act may not have felt the pressure as yet; but as years go on, . . . he will find it increasingly difficult to pay the same sum as heretofore to the State."

"Is not the subject a hopelessly obscure one?"

"Nothing of the kind. There is, no doubt, amongst eminent financial authorities, a certain difference of opinion as to whether the Bi-metallist view is fully borne out by facts or not. But Bi-metallism is in no sense an obscure subject. There is absolutely no difficulty in understanding either what it is in itself or how it bears upon the Irish Land Question."

The Archbishop then, in compliance with a request at all events briefly to indicate the general outlines of the subject, remarked that it, was a subject impossible to deal with satisfactorily in any way that could be called brief. "Bi-metallism," he said, embraces, no doubt, some points which may be omitted in a merely summary exposition of it, especially in a statement of those aspects of it that have special reference to the Irish Land Question. But still a good deal must remain to be said."

"As for the Irish tenants," continued his Grace, "it is to be remembered throughout that the way they come into consideration in the matter is this:—They are, many of them, placed under an obligation to pay, year after year, a fixed amount of money—'fixed,' that is to say, in the sense that the amount is specified in pounds, shillings, and pence. Some of them have to pay this 'fixed' sum, for longer or shorter terms, as leaseholders. Others have to pay it for 15 years, as 'judicial' tenants under the arrangements of the Land Act of 1881. Others, as tenant-purchasers under one or other of the Irish Land Purchase Acts, have to pay it to the Government for 49 years. Now, any such obligation may bring with it financial ruin to the unfortunate tenant who has undertaken it, if the conditions of the case are such that, notwithstanding the so-called fixity of the amount to be paid each year, the payment of the amount so 'fixed' really represents a burden growing heavier and heavier from year to year.

"Now this," said his Grace, "is precisely how the case stands, that is, according to the view of the Bi-metallist—notably, for instance, of Mr. Balfour our late Chief Secretary. With them it is a cardinal principal that, so long as the present monetary system of England and other leading commercial European countries is maintained, all persons who are under an obligation to make yearly or other periodic payments of a 'fixed' amount are thereby placed under a burden which necessarily grows heavier from year to year.

"Thus, if you wish for something more than the mere authority of the Bi-metallists, even of Mr. Balfour, let me point out to you how their conclusion is reached. I happen to have here a statement which I wrote for another purpose some time ago and which I can give to you. It is a statement of a few elementary facts and principles of politica economy, which must underlie every examination of Bi-metallism. The matters stated in it are elementary matters. They are universally accepted as true, and they require, I think, no explanation, as they certainly require no proof.

There are I see five of them:—

"1. A pound sterling, in other words, a sovereign is a minted coin consisting of a certain specified weight of gold, of a certain specified degree of fineness; the weight being 160-623rd part of an ounce.

"2. The metal, gold, inasmuch as it is itself a marketable commodity, is liable to fluctuations, in value; its value being controlled, like that of all other commodities, by the law of supply and demand.

"3. A fluctuation in the value of gold involves a fluctuation in the value of the sovereign; not that the sovereign can ever become worth more or less than twenty shillings—the value of a shilling being that of the twentieth part of a sovereign—but that, as a medium of exchange, the sovereign will sometimes have a greater, sometimes a lesser, purchasing power; the reason of the difference in its purchasing power being that, when gold is more valuable, a larger quantity of any other commodity, say of corn, or of cloth, will have to be given in exchange for any given quantity of gold—such as the quantity contained in a sovereign—and that, when gold is less valuable, a smaller quantity of any other commodity, say, of corn, or of cloth, need be given in exchange for any quantity of gold, such as that contained in a sovereign.

"4. It is an obvious inference, then, that our gold coinage, however useful as a medium of exchange, does not furnish us with a standard of value, fixed and unalterable—with such a standard, for example as the yard is of length, or as the pound Troy is of weight.

"5. It is equally an obvious inference that the popular notion of the sovereign, or pound sterling, constituting a fixed standard of value, is merely a popular delusion having no other foundation than the fact that the values of all other things are commonly stated in relation to the pound sterling, or to subdivisions of it—shillings and pence—so that, to the superficial observer, the impression conveyed by a rise or fall in prices is that it is the value of all the other things that changes, the value of gold, and therefore of the sovereign, remaining fixed."

"Is this common ground, so far?"

"Yes. But now we reach the point of which Mono-metallists and Bi-metallists begin to differ. Take it in this way. A country may arrange its system of standard money upon either of two bases it may take one of the precious metals as its standard——"

"This is Mono-metallism?"

"Yes, no matter whether the metal selected is gold or silver. India, for instance, is a 'silver' Mono-metallic country; the standard there is the rupee, a silver coin practically identical with our florin or two-shilling piece. England is a 'gold' Mono-metallic country, the standard being the sovereign. Our silver coins, as everyone knows, though current in a certain limited quantity, are not a 'legal tender' in payment of debts for any large amount, the legal limit is 40s. Those coins, therefore, are merely what are termed 'token coins,' the value of the silver in twenty-shilling pieces being altogether short of the value of the gold in a sovereign.

"Then as to Bi-metallism?"

"Bi-metallism is the monetary system in which, as some writers express it, the two metals, gold and silver, are taken as standards, however, is misleading. The essential requirement of a standard is that it should be one. The unity of standard is indeed the fundamental idea of Bi-metallism. As things go in the world, there is a gold standard in one set of countries, and a silver standard in another set. That is what I have just said about England and India. The Bi-metallist idea is that the essential unity of standard should be secured by making the standard—if possible everywhere, but, at all events, over the largest possible area amongst the commercial nations of the world—consist, not of one metal, nor of the other, but of a combination of the two, linked together."

"How precisely would this work?"

"We are here out of the region of theory, and on the solid ground of fact. Here, for instance, is how it worked in France. The State mint was open for the unrestricted coinage either of gold or of silver, either metal being accepted for coinage in the ratio of 15½ to 1, that is to say, 15½ ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. In relation, then, to the value of gold as indicated by the English sovereign, this practically meant that at the mints of France and of other countries of the Latin Union, silver was accepted for coinage at the rate of 5s an ounce. Any one who had either silver or gold to dispose of could have it brought to any of those mints, and there disposed of at this fixed rate.

"Was the English mint, then, not open to the same extent?"

"No; England had abandoned Bi-metallism in 1816 when Lord Liverpool made what every Bi-metallist must consider the deplorable mistake of substituting a Mono-metallic system for the Bi-metallic system which had been maintained ever since its adoption, on the recommendation of Sir Isaac Newton, as Master of the Mint, a hundred years before."

"But no harm seems to have come of the change, at all events until recently? No one seems to have complained?"

"No. England did not suffer from the change then, nor for many years afterwards. Indeed no one suffered from it until 1873 when France, and with France, the other countries of the group known as the Latin Union, that is, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, and Roumania followed the example of England and gave up Bi-metallism. Until then, the existence of Bi-metallism over the large area in which it was still maintained, practically saved the whole commercial world from the effects of Mono-metallism. So long as the mints of those countries were kept open on Bi-metallist principles, everything was kept steady. The fluctuations of value in the monetary standard, not only in the countries of the Latin Union, but elsewhere, were reduced to a minimum. But when the safety-valve, which had been kept open by the action of the French and other mints, was screwed down by the general abandonment of Bi-metallism in 1873, the results of Mono-metallism at once began to make themselves felt all round, and nowhere more seriously than in Ireland. Gold began to go up in value—that is, as I have already explained it, prices began to go down. I mean, chiefly, wholesale prices. For unfortunately one of the evil results of a fall occuring in consequence of a change such as this, is that whilst the producer suffers all the inconvenience of it in his diminished receipts, the consumers, that is to say, the general public, get comparatively little advantage."

"But how does Bi-metallism keep clear of all those disastrous tendencies of the present Mono-metallic system?"

"The advantage of a bi-metallic system come from this, that one of the main sources of the rise in the value of gold is the heavy extra demand which from various causes, have fallen upon gold during these later years. This extra demand necessarily sent it up in value. There was nothing then to steady it, or keep it down. Mr. Samuel Smith gives us the case of a boat on a canal. So long as the water was in the currency, at a fixed ratio, gold was as it were, a kite with a heavy tail attached to it. In the first place, the whole mass to be influenced by any fluctuation that might occur, was larger and therefore less liable to disturbance than if it consisted only of the existing quantity of coined gold, or only of the existing quantity of coined silver. Then, besides, it usually happened that whenever something was occurring to send gold up, something else was occurring to send silver down, and they checked one another. Professor Jevons gives the example of two reservoirs into, and out of, both of which water flows through various channels and in constantly varying volume. So long as the two reservoirs are connected by a pipe, and the pipe is large enough to allow the water freely to pass through, the water in both reservoirs will stand at the same level. Plainly the level in the two is not subject to the same fluctuations as if each stood alone."

"But is it really possible at this time of day to fix by a State regulation the price of silver or of anything else? Will not any precious metal in spite of every artificial restriction, find its level in the market under the law of supply and demand?"

"That is the stock fallacy of the Mono-metallists. Of course, supply and demand will regulate all prices—the price of silver as well as of everything else. But this precisely is the reason why Bi-metallism can keep gold and silver at a fixed ratio of value in the bullion markets of the world. The opening of a sufficient number of mints for what practically amounts to the purchase of silver at a certain price relative to gold, establishes a constant demand for it at that price. So long as Bi-metallism was upheld in the French and other mints everything was kept steady. It was kept steady because of the operation of the law of supply and demand. The State arrangement at those mints was the mainspring of the working of that law in this particular case. See how it worked. Those who had silver for sale would of it for 20 ounces of it for an ounce of gold, when by sending their silver to a public mint they could get as good a price for 15½ ounces. This it was that kept England from feeling the effects of Mono-metallism until 1873. During a long period of years preceding 1873, almost every possible kind of disturbance that could have interfered with the relative values of gold and silver occurred in the monetary world. At one time silver was produced from the mines three times as plentifully as gold. At another time gold was produced three times as plentifully as silver. Between 1848 and 1870 the stock of gold money in the world, according to trustworthy estimates, increased by nearly 90 per cent, whilst the quantity of silver money in the world increased by only 10 per cent. But still, under the natural operation of the bi-metallic system of France and other countries, the relative values of gold and silver stood practically unchanged—the oscilations on the London market rarely going beyond 15½ to 1 on one side, or 15½ to 1 on the other."

"That, as we all now know, is no longer the case?"

"Unfortunately for many interests, it is not. The Royal Commission of 1887 gives a table which shows that the annual average price of silver on the London market, from 1833 to 1872, never was lower than 4s. 10½d. per ounce, nor higher than 5s. 2⅛d., showing a variation only of 4d. The same table shows that after 1873, between 1873 and 1887, the price ranged from 4s. 11¼d. down to 3s. 10d.—showing a variation of 1s. 5½d, as against an extreme variation of only 4d. in the former period. Of course no State enactment can fix the purchasing power of the combined precious metals. What States can do, and what France and the other States of the Latin Union plainly succeeded in doing down to 1873, is to minimise the effect of the influences that tend to change the value of either metal. No possible freedom of connection between two reservoirs can hinder the common level from being affected by the difference—when there is a difference—between the total inflow and the total outflow in both. But the effect of the connection between them is to keep the fluctuations of level in one reservoir or the other within a narrower range."

"In that way, then, Bi-metallism checks the tendency to a change in the value of the monetary standard?"

"Yes; as Mr. Samuel Smith illustrates the principle, it puts a tail to the kite. In that way it contributes to enabling the monetary standard more adequately to fulfil its functions, as Mr. Balfour expresses it, both 'as a convenient medium of exchange between different countries,' and as 'a fair and permanent record of obligations over long periods of time.' I forgot to mention to you that in addition to what I quoted from Mr. Balfour's recent speech at Manchester, there is a highly important statement from him and five other members of the Royal Commission, the Gold and Silver Commission, of 1887. In their joint report, these members of the Commission—including Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chaplin, two members of the late Cabinet—make a distinct reference to the question of rents. Speaking of 'leases for long terms of years, annuities, pensions, and either similar charges,' they say that 'with every rise in the value of gold the weight of this burden upon the industry of the country increases.' Mr. Samuel Smith, too, in a republished paper on 'The Sufferings caused by the Appreciation of the Gold Standard,' calls special attention to the increasing burden thrown upon agricultural tenants, by the maintenance of the present Mono-metallic system. He speaks more especially of the Irish tenants, in view of the fact that so many of them are in the embarrassing position of having rents judicially fixed for 15 years.

"Then the Mono-metallists deny all this?"

"They cannot deny the existence of the difficulty. Their position seems to be that of men who will merely sit by, with folded hands, and do nothing. But the main fact, as regards the Irish tenants, is that the difficulty is there; that, almost unbearable as their burden has already become, that burden is growing more and more oppressive from year to year; and that, as Mr. Balfour candidly proclaims, no man living can prophesy the limits to which it may not reach. Whatever Mono-metallists may deny, they cannot at all events deny that there is, in all this, a very grave warning, which should be taken to heart by the tenants of Ireland, and by everyone who may have to take any share in the responsibility of advising the acceptance by them of terms of settlement involving an obligation extending over a long period of years, whether in the payment of rent, or in the repayment of the purchase money of their holdings."

"An International Congress is now at work upon the question?"

"Yes, at Brussels. It is attended, I believe, by representatives of no fewer than eighteen Governments. But there are not many, I dare say, even of our own people, who have heard of the sittings of that Congress, and who have the faintest idea that the question under deliberation, momentous as it may be in other respects, lies at the very root of the difficulties of our Irish Land Question. If the Bi-metallist view, as I have stated it to you, is sound, then progress on our present lines means absolute ruin, sooner or later, to the whole body of the agricultural farmers of Ireland. Whether that view is sound or not, there is the significant fact that eighteen Governments have felt themselves called upon to send representatives to an International Congress now sitting for the consideration of it. That is quite enough for my present purpose. To suggest that, even to the extent thus shown, it has to be regarded as a possibly serious one, is surely not a thing to be absolutely left out of calculation. Hitherto unfortunately it has been almost absolutely left out of calculation in Ireland. I trust, then, that the publication of this interview on Monday may do something towards rousing from their present fatal lethargy, both the tenants themselves, and those who may have the responsibility of guiding the tenants in arranging terms of settlement, whether as tenants undertaking the obligation of a judicial rent, or as purchasers undertaking the repayment of their purchase-money to the Government by fixed payments, year by year, for the next 49 years, with all their possibilities of financial change."

THE "HOWE" COURT-MARTIAL.

A COURT-MARTIAL on the officers of the Howe which stranded at the entrance to the Ferrol Harbour on November 2, was held on Tuesday and Wednesday (30th and 31st ult.) on board the Victory at Portsmouth, under the presidency of Admiral Earl Clanwilliam. The prisoners were Captain Alexander P. Hastings and Navigating Commander David L. Dickson, and the charge is that they did negligently strand the vessel. Mr. G. B. Martin was present as deputy Judge-advocate.

The official report of Captain Hastings to Rear-Admiral Fairfax, giving his account of the occurrence, was read, in which Captain Hastings stated that he was steaming into Ferrol Harbour in the formation of single column line ahead, and that at the entrance the speed of the engines was thirty-five revolutions, which, off St. Philip's, was reduced to twenty-five. Shortly after passing Palma Shoal the vessel struck. He was more than half a cable from the shore, and the nearest point had since been verified as 137 yards distant. He considered that he had ample water, the chart giving seven or eight fathoms; and there was a rise at the time of at least 11 ft. After detailing the steps taken to save the ship by means of the engines, which had to be stopped owing to the fires being put out in the port forward and port after stokeholes, Captain Hastings went on to say that the rock was not shown on the Admiralty Chart No. 80 supplied to him to navigate the ship. The vessel went over 10 deg. to port, and the same night with the ebb righted herself and then heeled over 15 deg. to starboard. She eventually settled down to about 16 deg., and since then came over 20½ deg.

Captain T. F. Hamnill, commanding the Royal Sovereign, flagship of the squadron, and other officers were examined. Their evidence was to the effect that the chart of the harbour contained no indication of the danger which was encountered.

Captain Hastings addressed the Court in his own defence. After pointing out that a following ship in narrow waters has but little independent action, he adduced several salient points in explanation of the disaster, and he called the Court's particular attention to the fact that the Howe now lay stranded at a point where, according to the chart, she ought to be in a perfectly safe position, between Spanish fathoms at low water. He had always found his navigating commander to be a thoroughly trustworthy officer. No witnesses were called for the defence.

After three-quarters of an hour's deliberation the Court fully acquitted both the prisoners and returned their swords. Captain Hastings and Commander Dickson were congratulated by the president.

THE COTTON TRADE CRISIS.

A CONFERENCE was held in Manchester on Nov. 25 between the Committee of the Association of Employers in the cotton spinning industry in North and North East Lancashire, and representatives of the operative spinners' and the cardroom hands' organisations. The purpose of the Conference was to termine what steps should be taken with regard to a proposed wages reduction of 5 per cent. On the part of the operatives it was agreed that should they be beaten in their struggle in South-East Lancashire and there accept a reduction of 5 per cent., a similar reduction should follow in North-East Lancashire. The employers, in consideration of this, agreed to take no part in the dispute for enforcing the reduction. The result will affect the districts of Blackburn, Preston, Darwen, Accrington, Colne, and Burnley. Prior to the Conference a meeting of the Employers' Committee was held, at which it was stated that the requisite two-thirds majority for running short time had not been found, and the proposal to run short time would therefore fail through.

A Manchester correspondent states that considerable confidence is now shown by the cotton operative, in the success of the strike. Offers of financial assistance have been received, and a sum of 10,000l. has already been placed to the account of the Central Fund through the instrumentality of the Bolton operative spinners.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 29.

1st Life Guards—Lt W de Winton resigns his commission.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lt Col E K A Amyatt-Burney, on completion of four years' service in command of the regiment, is placed on half-pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt E H R Hibbert retires from the service receiving a gratuity; Lt W F Elmslie to be captain, vice E H R Hibbert.

Kings Own Scottish Borderers—Gent Cadet F L Fryer, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lt, in succession to Lt W D Sollas, promoted.

Gloucestershire Regt—Lt R M M Davy, from the West India Regt, to be Lt, vice C W Long, who exchanges.

Worcestershire Regt—Lt C de Falbe resigns his commission.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—Second Lt W M Grimley is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

King's (Shropshire L I)—Second Lt H L Hole is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The promotions to the rank of Lt of the under mentioned Second Lts are canceled, those officers having been transferred to the I S C with anterior dates:—L A G Hanmer, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt); C A R Cocq, the Leicestershire Regt; S G Knox the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt); E W Grimshaw, the Royal Dublin Fus Dep Com and Hon Lt M Dowling, Bombay Establishment is granted the honorary rank of Capt.

The undermentioned deputy assistant commissaries are granted the honorary rank of Lt:—A Banks, Bombay Establishment; T Chapman, Bengal Establishment; J Lacey, Bombay Establishment; J W Evans, Bombay Establishment; J Cullen, Bombay Establishment.

TRUTH ON MATTERS INDIAN.

A MILITARY man abroad, in forwarding me a budget of grievances, makes the-e astonishing remarks:—

The Senior—has made us somewhat timid of addressing the Public Press by stating that under some old Military Law to which we are amenable—an editor must divulge the name of any correspondent if called upon by the authorities to do so. Will you, sir, be good enough to inspire us with a little confidence by refuting this statement in your next issue?

Certainly. I have much pleasure in refuting the statement. What absurdities may or may not exist in the shape of "old Military law" I cannot say; but I can assure my correspondent that the English Press is not, so far as I know, under any form of martial law at present. With certain "Service" journals it is, I believe, a point of "honour," or "advertisements," to give up the name of a correspondent in deference to the

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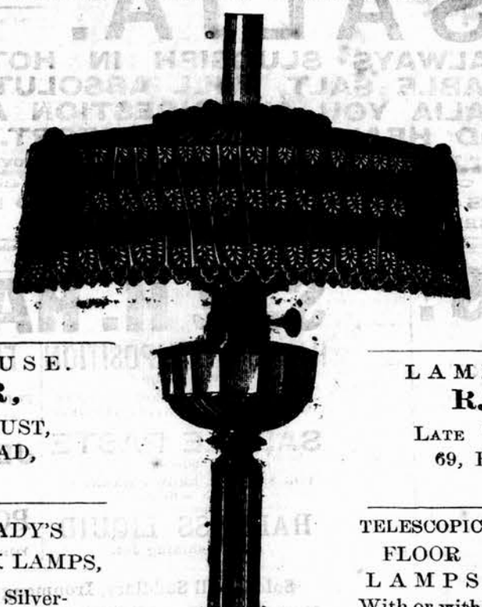

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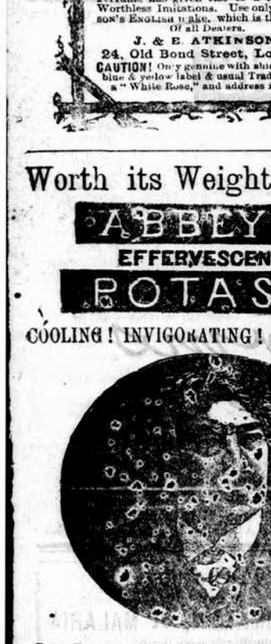

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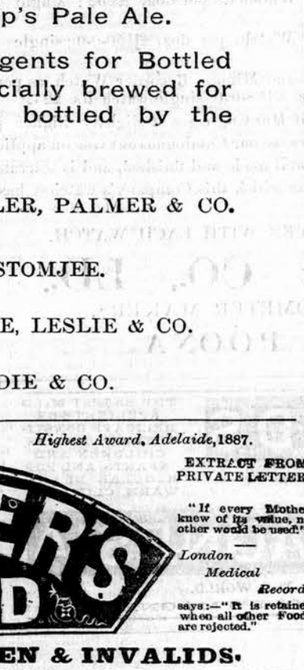

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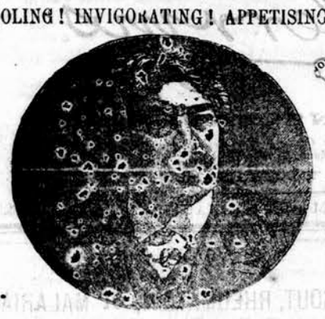

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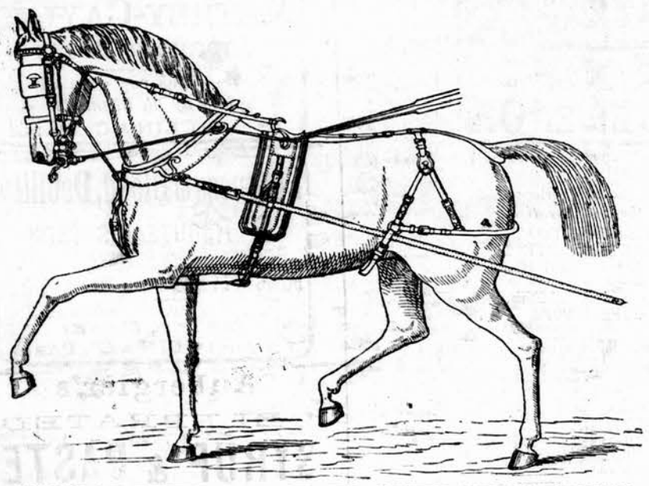

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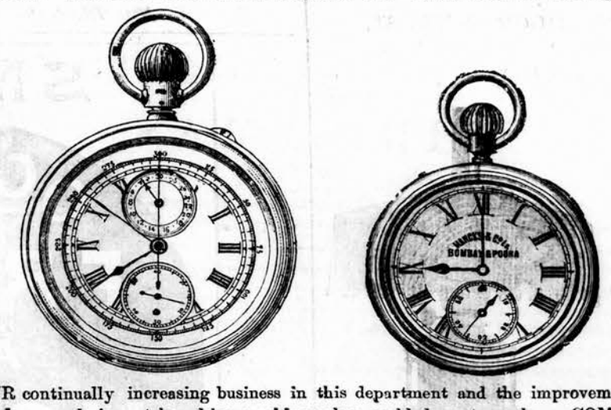

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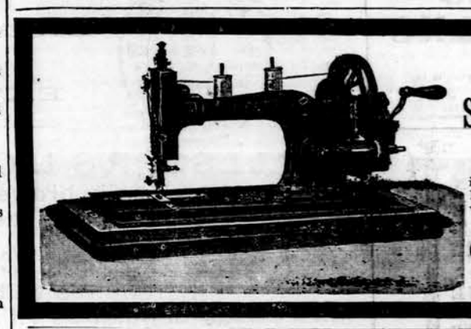

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